

# The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST  
SUNSHINE  
Barometer 29.74

(ESTABLISHED 1861.)

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September 2 1915, Temperature 6 a.m. 82 2 p.m. 88  
Humidity " 91 " 70

September 2 1915, Temperature 6 a.m. 83 2 p.m. 88  
Humidity " 75 " 68

3010 日三十月七年卯乙

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1915.

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## TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

### THE CHECK IN GALICIA.

### WHAT BOASTFUL GERMANY HAD HOPED TO DO.

### Remarkable Skill of the Russian Commanders.

### ALLIES' DEVASTATING BOMBARDMENT OF GERMAN TRENCHES.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

### THE RUSSIANS.

### BOASTFUL GERMAN OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

September 1, 1.45 p.m.  
Last night's Petrograd communique, coupled with yesterday's Berlin admissions, showing that the Austro-German offensive in Galicia has been severely checked, and the situation in other parts, testify to the potency of the Russian counter-strokes.

The Russian communique comes on the heels of a boastful German semi-official statement, announcing that the fleeing Russians were about to be divided into three sections and cut off one after another, by German wedges, that the captures of prisoners would probably rise from mere thousands to hundreds of thousands, together with the capture of a large Russian army. But the skill of the Russian commanders maintaining their armies intact, avoiding risks and availing themselves of every opportunity of dealing smashing blows seems as consummate as ever.

### SIR EDWARD GREY'S EXPOSURE OF BERLIN.

### NAILING THE GERMAN LIE TO THE COUNTER.

September 1, 1.45 p.m.  
Sir Edward Grey's last exposure of Berlin methods is considered as finally nailing the German lie to the counter. The newspapers congratulate Sir Edward on his skilful avoidance of the German trap.

Sir Edward has once more proved that the German object was not to secure the peace of Europe but to give Germany a free hand.

### THE EXCHANGE SITUATION.

### FRESH HEAVY FALL IN NEW YORK.

September 1, 1.45 p.m.  
There has been a fresh heavy fall in British exchange in New York, but it is believed that a plan has already been elaborated which will speedily remedy it.

### M. MILLERAND CONSULTS FRENCH GENERALS.

### MEASURES IN VIEW OF A WINTER CAMPAIGN.

September 1, 1.45 p.m.  
A Paris message says that M. Millerand has returned from a visit to the front, where he consulted the generals in reference to measures in view of a winter campaign.

## TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

### THE ALLIES' INTENSE ARTILLERY ACTION.

### GERMANS COWER IN THEIR TRENCHES.

September 1, 1.45 p.m.  
Yesterday was the fourth day of the incessant rain of shells on the German front, the west of which was swept by a tornado of fire by day and night. The trenches, shelters, cantonnements and depots were plastered with shells.

The bombardment is unique both in duration and intensity. The Germans are cowering in their trenches and have not attempted, for days past, to show themselves.

### FRENCH AVIATOR KILLED.

September 1, 1.45 p.m.  
The aviator, Pegoud, has been killed on the French front.

### COTTON.

### IMPORTATION INTO NORWAY.

September 1, 1.45 p.m.  
Reuter's correspondent at Christiania says that delegates of the Norwegian cotton spinners have been sent to London. The *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent says that arrangements point to a conclusion for the importation of cotton into Norway, despite its being declared contraband.

### AN INTERESTING SUMMARY.

[Havas Telegram.]

August 30.

French stock now stands at 68.50.

Yesterday activity prevailed on the whole front.

To-day in the course of a violent artillery duel, we damaged the enemy's trenches in Argonne. The Minister Plenipotentiary of Switzerland, in Paris, offered the French Government the best thanks of the Swiss Government on the occasion of the return of the French aviator Gilbert to Switzerland.

Petrograd:—We retired to the west, in the direction of Friedriehstadt. A very fierce struggle occurred on the right bank of the Vilia river. We moved our troops to the south of Vladimir-Volinski. A Russian aeroplane brought down a Zeppelin near Vlodava.

[In the event of telegram arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

### THE RUSSIANS.

### MAGNIFICENT RESISTANCE.

August 31, 6.05 p.m.  
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that the Austrians and Germans have suffered a serious check in Galicia, to the north of the important town of Brezany. A Berlin communique admits that the progress of their forces has been arrested in the region of the river Strypa by counter-attacks by strong Russian forces. Another feature is the magnificent resistance of the Russians to the south-east of Riga against General von Hindenburg's armies. The Germans up to the present have not been able to force the vital bridgehead southward of Friedriehstadt.

### RUSSIAN SUCCESSFUL COUNTER-ATTACKS.

September 1, 6.05 a.m.  
A Petrograd communique says that the Russians are holding the enemy offensive on the river Misa. They repulsed an attempt by the Germans to cross the Drina to the north-west of Friedriehstadt, and the Germans who crossed to the right bank were driven back. The Germans made a day and night attack on August 29, supported by a hurricane of artillery fire, and launched several furious attacks against the bridgehead, but all were repulsed, the enemy losing heavily. The Russians successfully assumed the offensive on the right bank of the river Vilia and continue to hold the German offensive between the Vilia and the Niemen. The Russians repulsed further attacks in the Ligek, Sidra, and Gorodeo regions. The Russians captured 200 prisoners in repulsing attacks, on August 29 at Svinionka.

The Austro-German troops in Galicia, after prolonged inactivity, began a series of attacks on August 29 and 30 on the whole front, preceded by a violent bombardment from heavy guns. The attacks were particularly fierce to the north of Zloczow. Eight attacks were repulsed in the Pomerany and Zborow districts and along the Strypa front, all were repulsed with enormous losses. The enemy, in some districts, was obliged to retreat precipitately. The Russians made big and successful counter-attacks on a wide front and captured 30 guns, 24 machine-guns, and 3,000 prisoners, half of whom were Germans.

## WAR TELEGRAMS.

### ANGLO-GERMAN NEGOTIATIONS OF 1912.

August 31, 8.35 p.m.  
Owing to the publication of misleading German versions, the Foreign Office tonight issued a statement on the Anglo-German negotiations of 1912. The crucial point throughout was that Germany desired to obtain absolute British neutrality in all eventualities. The Foreign Office affirms that the German proposals meant that Germany, in the event of a European conflict, remained free to support her friends, but Great Britain was forbidden to raise a finger in defence of hers. Germany could arrange for Austria to start hostilities and then Germany would support her ally, as had actually happened. Great Britain, however, firmly refused to use the word neutrality, realizing that Germany, if war broke out, would declare that it had been forced upon her and thus claim Britain's neutrality. Even to-day, despite the facts, Germany contends that the war was forced upon her.

Sir Edward Grey proposed that Great Britain should neither make nor join in an unprovoked attack upon Germany. He further declared that aggression on Germany had in nowise entered or would enter into British policy. Nevertheless the Germans still hankered after a declaration of neutrality, saying that the British formula was insufficient, also intimating that the German Navy programme must proceed upon its original lines. Then the negotiations ended and with them hope of a mutual reduction of expenditure on armaments.

### RUSSIA'S FINANCIAL POSITION.

September 1, 12.40 p.m.  
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that a financial statement submitted to the Duma emphasises the great war obligations of the Government, which had already borrowed £800,000,000. The Minister of Finance said that it would, perhaps, in the future, borrow a larger sum, but would continue the war to a victorious end, not fearing the enormous expense. (Loud cheers throughout the House.) Russia was sufficiently industrious and rich to ensure the payment of her debts and Russia had never for a moment delayed paying her creditors. (Cheers.) He predicted that besides an internal loan there was a probability of the flotation of an important loan in foreign markets. Russia had the greatest reserve of gold in the world, and held the greatest cover in gold for paper money except perhaps Great Britain.

### GERMAN METHODS IN POLAND.

August 31, 7.10 p.m.  
The Germans are applying in Poland the same methods as in Belgium.

The Governor-General of Warsaw in a proclamation announces that banks and business houses refusing to do business with Germans will be closed and their owners sent into concentration camps. Anyone appealing to the Russian proclamation prohibiting trading with the enemy will be liable to five years' imprisonment.

### FRENCH COMMUNIQUE.

### LIVELY ARTILLERY ACTIONS.

September 1, 1.50 a.m.  
A Paris communique says that there have been somewhat lively artillery actions in Belgium, Artois, to the north of Woivre, and the Forest of Apremont.

### ITALIAN COMMUNIQUE.

### FURTHER SUCCESSES.

September 1, 1.50 a.m.  
A Rome communique says that the Italians on the plateau of Asiatic attacked the strong position of Monte Marone and chased the enemy, who thereupon opened a furious artillery fire on the Italians in their new positions, which, nevertheless, were held and strengthened. A detachment of picked Italian sharpshooters approached the enemy's positions at Plava, on the middle Leonzo, and silenced several machine-guns and trench-mortars which had been annoying the Italians for several days. Further advance is reported at other points, the Italians occupying Austrian trenches and seizing arms and ammunition abandoned by the enemy.

### MONTENEGRINS REPULSE AUSTRIAN INFANTRY.

August 31, 7.10 p.m.  
Reuter's correspondent at Cetinje says that the Montenegrins repulsed an Austrian infantry attack in the direction of Savio, Brdoc, and Trebinje, inflicting heavy losses.

(Continued on page 10.)

## TELEGRAMS.

### NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

### CONDENSED.

The Italians on the plateau of Asiatic attacked a strong position. The French aviator Pegoud has been killed on the French front.

The Germans are applying the same methods in Poland as they did in Belgium.

The Austro-Germans suffered a serious check in Galicia to the north of the important town of Brezany.

Sir Edward Grey's latest exposure of Berlin's method is considered as finally nailing the German lie to the counter.

The coal crisis was definitely settled yesterday. A conference of miners at Berlin accepting a settlement of the proposals.

A German communique says that the Germans are creeping toward Grodno and Vilna, but that these cities are still in Russian hands.

Tuesday was the fourth day of the incessant rain of shells on the German front, west of which was swept by a tornado of fire by day and night.

Sir Edward Grey has once more proved that the German object was not to secure the peace of Europe, but to give Germany a free hand.

M. Millerand has returned from a visit to the front where he consulted with the French generals in reference to measures in view of a winter campaign.

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The skill of the Russian commanders, maintaining their armies intact, avoiding risks and availing themselves of every opportunity of dealing smashing blows, seems as consummate as ever.

The *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent at Christiania says that arrangements point to a conclusion for the importation of cotton into Norway, despite the fact that it has been declared contraband.

The Russian Minister of Finance said that Russia had the greatest reserve of gold in the world, and held the greatest cover in gold for paper money, except perhaps Great Britain.

### DON'T FORGET.

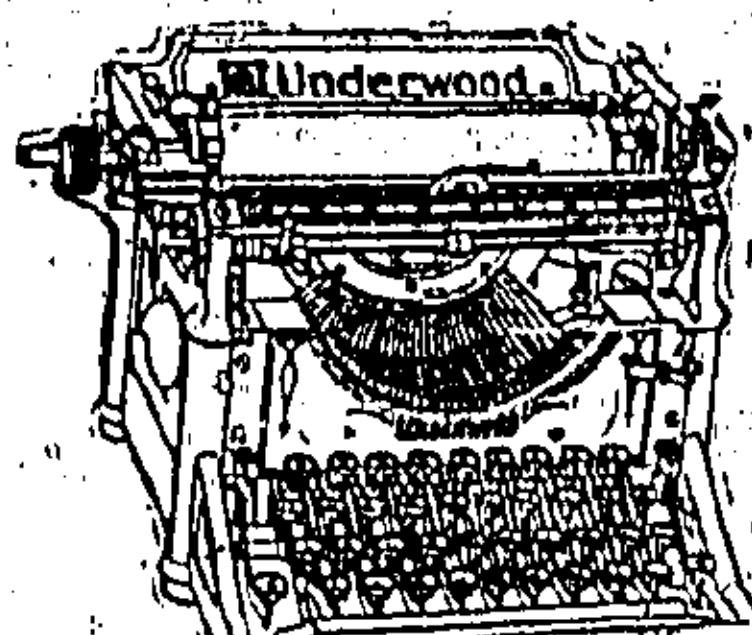
TO-DAY.  
Bijon Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
TO-MORROW.  
Bijon Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Saturday, September 4.  
Rowitt, Phillips Co.—Theatre Royal—9.15 p.m.  
Saturday, September 11.  
Fourth Gymkhana Meeting—8.30 p.m.



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Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write to "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to No. 160, Wellington Street, second floor, Hongkong, 28th Jan., 1912.

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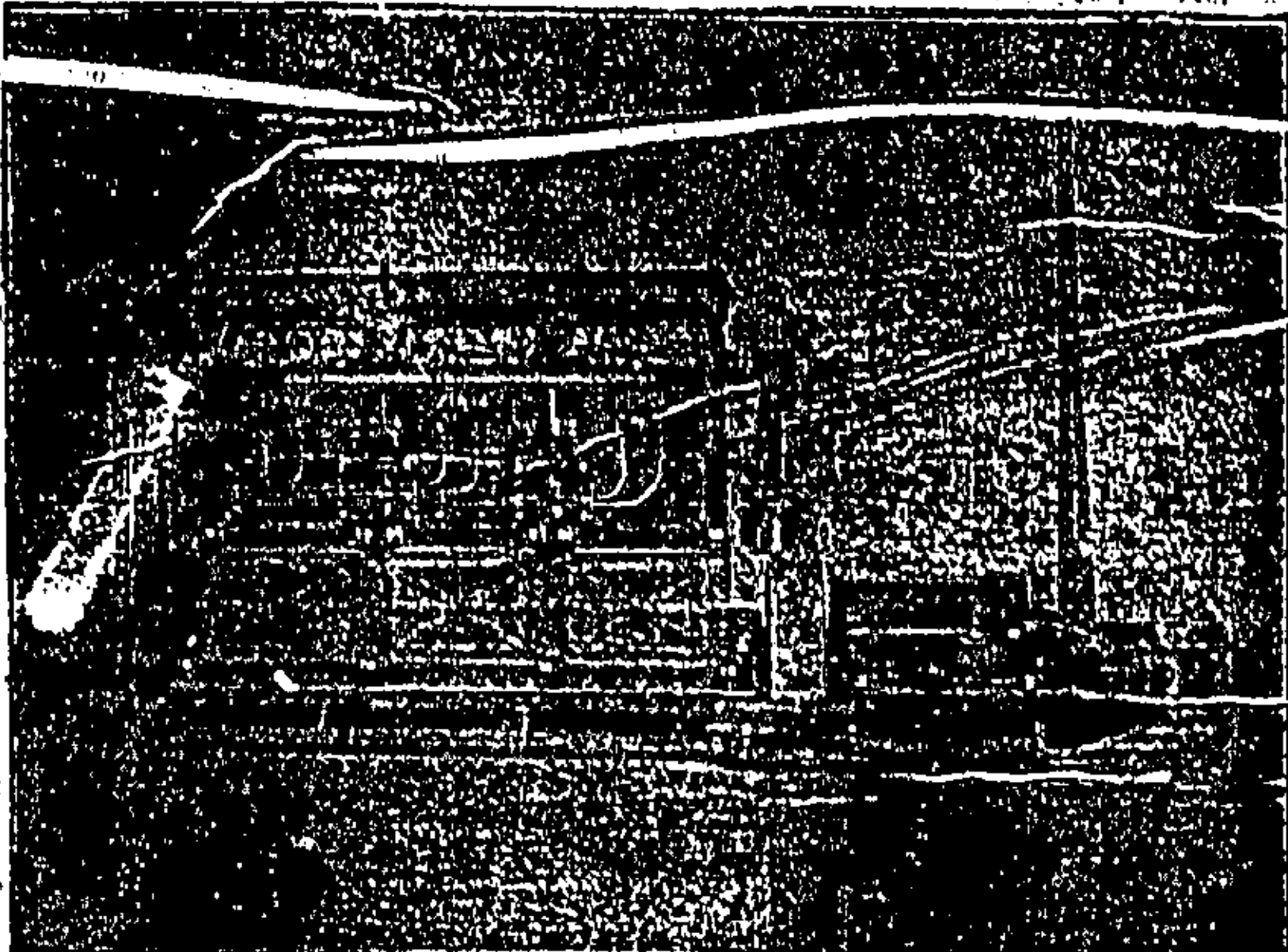
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## OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post

Monarchy or Republic. Whatever may be the outcome of the North—and the idea applied to have found a considerable measure of favour there—doubtful whether the South will welcome it so readily. For nearly four years the people of the South have waited, with what patience they could command, on the establishment of a republic system on the lines which they anticipated at the time of the revolution. Even now they are aware that a Constitutional-drafting Committee at work in Peking, and likely, in light of the circumstances, to view the latest move as a step towards actual disfavour. If it is true that the President and other officials are waiting to see how popular feeling will go before they commit themselves, it is to be hoped that they will proceed very cautiously. The President has more than once stated that he had no desire to found a dynasty in China and a right-about-face on that part might undo in a few days all his good work of the past four years.

Daily Press.

Forestry in China.

In the account given in the Far Eastern Review of Mr. Meyer's experiences as a plan collector in China, it is incidentally mentioned that it was while looking over some pictures of China's denuded hill-sides, the President Roosevelt made the remark that China could teach the world how not to do things, as well as how they should be done. These photographs contributed largely towards the inauguration of the conservation movement in the United States, which has led to the preservation of so many thousand square miles of forest which are of value not only to the future generations, but to the present as well. But what will be asked, is the Chinese Government doing in this direction? We fear it cannot be said that the Chinese Government at present doing very much for the credit of the Republic administration it should be stated that the seriousness and the magnitude of the evil has been recognised, and the forestry work of more advanced nations is being studied. There is now a Bureau of Forestry at Peking with a foreign adviser, and it is to be hoped that in the course of time it may succeed not only in checking the denudation which is still going on, but in initiating also in every province of China measures for forestry development on a scale commensurate with the need.

China Mail.

The Merchant Shipping Trade. The diminution in the tonnage as compared with March last, applicable to all districts except the North Sea. There the increase was 10,000 tons, the total merchant vessels building being 15,71,850 tons. At Belfast there were 24 vessels on the stocks, the tonnage being 269,700 tons—about 20,000 tons less than the month ago. At Glasgow 82 vessels, of 353,923 tons, are under construction, the decrease being 17,000 tons. The reduction in Greenock is only 8900 tons, as there are there 46 vessels of 200,004 tons, in progress. On the Clyde the decrease is 3,800 tons, the number of vessels in progress being 31, of 83,1 tons. On the Tyne the decrease is 30,000 tons, the number of vessels being 63 and the tonnage 270,854 tons. At Sunderland there are 43 vessels under way making 182,836 tons, figures which are almost exactly those of three months ago, when 42 vessels of 181,342 tons, were in course of construction. As we have already stated, however, the conditions are quite abnormal, although the merchant works little activity, the workshop in ship-building districts were so fully or so profitably employed.



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## GENERAL NEWS.

**A Result of the Flood.**  
As a result of the flood a certain portion of the salt fields in Yangobuhston, Shansi, has been entirely buried under sea. The land is now considered useless for any agricultural purpose as a large amount of salt has been buried underneath. At the request of the Governor the land is exempted from further taxation as waste land.

**Married in Afternoon; Wants Divorce at Once.**

Eugene, Ore., July 17.—At 8 o'clock on the morning following her marriage, Mrs. Mary Jane Carter, Moosly, walked into the county clerk's office and demanded a divorce. Before being directed to a lawyer, she announced that a few minutes after the marriage, the evening before, Moosly got drunk. "No man can play such a trick on me and get away with it," she declared.

**Magistrate's Firm Action.**

The magistrate of Hwang Cheng-hsien, the President's native place, has arrested and punished one of the President's kinsmen, who relied upon his relationship to the President for immunity from the law and committed excesses. The President has expressed his appreciation for the courage of the magistrate in the performance of his duty and will present the latter with a tablet in recognition.

**St. Mary's Hospital.**

St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, where Princess Arthur of Connaught is now nursing, has intimate associations with the Royal Family. The Prince Consort laid its foundation stone in 1843; and both King Edward VII, when Prince of Wales, and Queen Alexandra took a prominent part in adding two wings to the building. One of these is the Clarence Memorial wing. The King was at one time president of the hospital.

**Unpatriotic Miners.**

No embargo is now laid upon reporting the sayings and doings of the unpatriotic miners, but a century and a half ago such news seems to have been censored. When the colliers struck in 1765 none of the principal papers so much as mentioned the fact, and after a colliery accident in 1767 the *Newcastle Journal*, in asking for aid to relieve the sufferers, stated that it could give no details, "as we have been requested to take no particular notice of these things."

**The Master's House.**

The Master's House, in the Temple, is the most secluded residence within the four-miler radius, always excepting those in the precincts of Westminster Abbey and in Amen-court, by St. Paul's. Tanfield-court, of which it forms the north side, is so called because it was, in the reign of James I., the residence of Chief Baron Tanfield. Before that time it had taken its name from Henry Bradshaw, a former Treasurer of the Inner Temple. It has suffered through rebuilding, and the Master's House is its only picturesque feature to-day.

**Death of a Well-known Coursing Man.**

A well-known North of England coursing man in Mr. William Watson, of Darlington, died suddenly in July in his seventy-seventh year. From 1872 he was honorary secretary of the North of England Club for twelve years, and on his retirement was the recipient of a presentation. Mr. Watson, who owned several greyhounds in his early days, witnessed the decision of fifty-two Waterloo Cups.

**Man Equipped With Eleven Names.**

Rome, Ga., July 17.—The 24-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Carver, who lives near Morrison's campground, claims that he has more names than anybody in America, and his signature is a cross between a Bible concordance and a history of the United States. When he was born his parents differed in their choice of names, and each suggested for the other's consideration various names. Neither would agree to yield to the other's choice, however, and it was decided to have the boy include all the suggestions. He was therefore christened, and is now known to his friends as Mord Talmadge, Zachariah Taylor, Benjamin Franklin Eleazar Poole, Stewart Breckenbridge Carver.

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The trenches are pungent with fumes, the earth itself is deaf from the sound of artillery, both Nature and man's work lie blasted and ruined along a long but narrow stretch of land—that is, the front, the war, the biggest and the only thing in the world. But what is happening in other parts of the world?

In May, when I left England, the streets of London were crowded; business was improving from day to day, there was a vigorous popular optimism in the air. At night the Soho restaurants were packed, the theatres had large audiences. But how different was Paris as I saw it when I crossed over. Paris had become silent, dignified, vigilant—a serious city. One felt the enemy near. The contrast to the atmosphere of London was absolutely unexpected. Paris the gay, the thoughtless, had become religious and calm.

Marseilles was vivacious and many coloured, light-hearted, pleasant. There was a marked kindness between the chattering street-folk an absence of tricks, no drunkards, quarrellers. As in Paris, there were many English officers about—frequently cheered by the populace—hundreds of Indian troops, Algerian troops, and French negroes, drilling in front of the Cathedral.

The ship by which I left to Egypt should have discharged its cargo and left on Tuesday, in lead of which it left on Sunday the scarcity of deck hands being a great owing to the war. I watched three transports leave, packed with young French soldiers going to the Dardanelles. There was a terrible parting with women on the quay—so that the French boys wept, their enthusiasm was indescribable. It is a grand sight to watch a liner go out, its many decks thick with men, men in the rigging and high on the masts, men on every conceivable eminence and perch all waving their caps and singing the "Marseillaise." As they passed us they broke into "Vive l'Angleterre," and the 30 British on board cheered and cheered again.

Southward Bound.

Placid was the sea. The transports dipped beyond the horizon and we followed them southward. There were only a few passengers on board the great liner, mostly people going back to India or Burma after some months' leave in England. There were some French, however, for Port Said. With the exception of the officers the crew were all Indians. The little dusky men kept everything clean—the ship was always spotless, the voyage serene.

We passed but one warship. Only at Port Said we got back to war reality, looking at the hospital ships and the transport ships with British troops. There is the turmoil of making a landing, the registration of passengers by a garrulous Egyptian in a fez,

Customs, and then I step through the gates into the town of Port Said.

My object in coming to Egypt is to visit some of the caves of the old hermits who lived in the desert, Nitria, and the Thebaid. The hermits had a conception of Christianity which the Western Church has put aside. But that conception has lived in the East, and there are many hermits in Russia to-day. My idea was to go to Egypt, and then go north to St. Sophia and Russia, so following the road by which Christianity came to Rome, and to reconcile the miserable cave of the hermit with the marvellous splendour of the cathedral of St. Sophia. So I went away into the desert on my quest.

At the Pyramids.

But first my obvious impressions of Egypt in war-time. All along the Suez Canal are little forts, made of sandbags, and soldiers are in possession, especially Indian soldiers, who seem happier in the glare of the desert in summer. Cairo is thronged with Australians and New Zealanders, and with them a few British. Mera House Hotel is converted into a barrack, and the Sphinx has a garrison. Soldiers are always staring at the Pyramids, and the black passage of the King's Chamber in the centre of the Great Pyramid is as thronged as a highway—you knock into people there. The Arabs are "biflocking in everyone's ears as ever. They peddle their sham caravans, tell fortunes, job camels.

I am looking at the Sphinx for the first time, and have great difficulty in freeing my attention from the photographers and curio-sellers behind me. I was going to ask the Sphinx a question—"What is the meaning of the war?" But when I saw the face I forgot what I was going to ask. The question could not be put. The Sphinx was serene. It dwarfed the war. Its bright and confident face expressed no interest in "to-day." And my questions—Is the war accidental or elemental? Will all be as before or will nothing be as before?—fell away. Egypt bids me be smaller and remember.

In Cairo lies the great Pharaoh, and one's sense of time and antiquity changes as one sees face to face the King who would not let the children of Israel go. Egypt remains a place of mystery and splendour, pomp and human abominations. On the one hand, the desert with its caves and temples, and on the other, the cities with their pleasure and sin.

Our Wounded.

I felt sorry for the troops waiting in Egypt, marching and drilling in a temperature of over 110 deg. F. in the shade, spending their leisure hours in the Cairo streets. But they at least were enjoying themselves and gaining an interesting experience in life. The lot of the wounded was harder. Egypt tends to be a place more of wounded soldiers than of whole ones. It is strange to see a great fashionable hotel, the last thing in luxury and tourist convenience, changed into a military hospital.

## Prepaid Advertisements

ONE CENT PER WORD  
FOR EACH INSERTION

## TO LET.

TO LET.—FOUR ROOMED FLATS in Hanoi Road, Kowloon, and May Road, Hongkong, with possession on October next, English Baths and Kitchen ranges, Hot and Cold Water, Electric Light, First Class Modern Apartments throughout, including Water Carriage System.

Four-roomed Houses in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.  
Flats in Nathan Road, Kowloon.  
A Flat in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.  
Apply to—  
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Alexandra Buildings.

TO LET.—Office 2nd Floor, No. 14 Pedder Street; also Large Godown on Water Front, East Point.—Apply Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—From 1st September next; desirable six and eight roomed Residences in Broadwood and Wong nei Chong Road, the latter commanding a fine view of the Race Course. For terms and particulars apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—Houses in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road, Godowns, New Priya, Kennedy Town.  
Godowns, at Wanchai Road, 58 The Peak, "The Retreat," 21 Wongsichong Road.  
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TO LET.—Houses in "Torres Buildings" Kowloon Cheap rental. Apply to:—SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCUATION.

TO LET.—A House in Knutsford Terrace. Apply to:—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—"La Hacienda" E. No. 74 Mount Kellett Road. Apply to CHATER and MODY, 5 Queen's Road, Central.

I took a basket of oranges and boxes of cigarettes and went to one of the big hospitals at Heliopolis, distributed these things, and talked to the men. They are crazy for oranges; for talk also. All were ready to tell how they got their wounds and what they thought of the Germans and the Turks. They had various stories of the Dardanelles. Three of the men had been in the same regiment as Rupert Brooke and I met one who was present at the funeral. It was at S yros, not Lemnos, about 350 yards in from the shore. He was landed from a French hospital ship. The funeral was at midnight, by torchlight. If you go there you will find a little wooden cross with just his name and the date of his birth and his death marked on it in black.

I met a man whose right hand was shot away. He was returning to Australia as soon as he got well. "How far inland did you get?" I asked.

"Not at all," said he, with a cheerful smile. "I was shot in one of the landing boats. I never set foot on the land."  
"Did you see the man who shot you?"  
"I never saw a single Turk," said he, and he was perfectly cheerful. "It's rather rum to come all the way from Australia, be shot in the first half-hour, never see the enemy, and then go back home again without my right hand. But it's all for the cause."—Stephen Graham in the Times.

## TO LET.

TO LET.—Norman Cottage, No. 2 Peak Road, 4 good rooms, immediate possession. Apply PERCY SMITH, SEH & FLEMING.

TO LET.—For six months from 1st November flats in No. 8 The Peak (partially furnished). Apply Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

## WANTED.

WANTED.—Residence of 5 rooms or more with garden or tennis Court, on an elevated position, excepting Wan Cha or east. Apply to "M. K." c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—4 h.p. Motor Cycle, with side car, late 1914 model.—Apply "X.Y.Z." c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

FOR SALE.—A large quantity of China & Glassware, Table and Bed Linen. For permit to view and full information apply to the Agent, Pacific Mail S.S. Co., King's Building.

FOR SALE.—Pacific Mail S.S. Co.'s Godowns 1 & 2 connected by covered alleyway—located on Section B Marine Lot 243, Kennedy Town. Crown Rent \$160.00 per annum, together with permanent Steel Pier opposite godowns, and upon which the Crown Rent is \$300.00 per annum.

Steam Launch "America" in first class condition, having been stripped and thoroughly overhauled in 1914.  
2 Buys with their Moorings, both in first class condition having been recently thoroughly overhauled and relaid with new mooring chains.—For further information apply to R. C. Morton, Agent.

## LOST ON THE PEAK.

LOST: Black and white Pekinese pug dog, G. A. HASTINGS, 107 The Peak.

## \$25. DOLLARS REWARD.

LOST.—Brindled Scotch Terrier dog; answers to name of Mac. Lost in the vicinity of Kowloon City. Any one returning same to D. Logan, Kowloon Docks will be rewarded to the extent of \$25.

## UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension Australasia & China Telegraph Co.,

Khanmohomud Oil Company  
Pagoda, Penang.

J. M. BECK,  
Superintendent.  
Hongkong, 26th August, 1915.

Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

Frandsen Matsubara, Shanghai.  
Hangsang, Chofoo.  
Julkhenglee Taitung Hotel, Swatow.

Liuyishu c/o Weibing Bank, Hankow.

Raymondhoe 133, Connaught Road Yokohama.  
Son Chinkiang.  
Teishun Tuckfoodoh, Shanghai.  
Wongsingtsze c/o Hsiyuetai 31 Cunningham Road, Shanghai.

Yeesingcheong, Yinkow.

Yezan & Co. Queen's Road, Shanghai.

Rayward Tangomaru, Kobe.

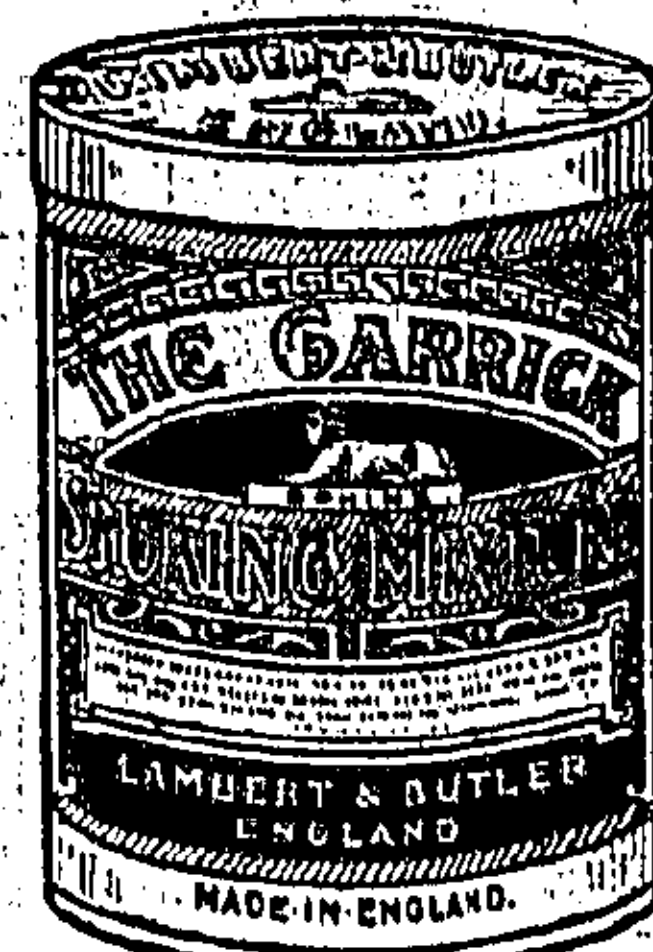
Tongsangloong, Kobe.  
Wongparlin Minglee Hotel, Shanghai.

R. BLACK,  
Superintendent.  
Hongkong, 27th August, 1915.

If you have lost your appetite or if the big variety of dainty dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you.

## NOTICES.

THE TALK  
OF THE MAN  
WHO ENJOYS  
HIS PIPE



GIVES  
SATISFACTION  
IN EVERY  
CLIMATE

The "GARRICK" Smoking Mixture is mild—with a Mellowness and "Character" that blend smoothly in every delicious puff.  
\$1.25 a tin.

LANE, CRAWFORD  
& Co.'s  
LADIES' DEPARTMENT  
SUMMER SALE

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 1ST  
FOR 10 DAYS ONLY.

THE WHOLE STOCK GREATLY REDUCED.  
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

YOU WANT A MOTOR CAR?  
ALL RIGHT.

PHONE 1036.

THE EXILE GARAGE.

33-35 DES VOEUX ROAD,

Where You will get Expert Service and every Satisfaction

KELLY &amp; WALSH, LIMITED.

THE JAPAN YEAR BOOK 1915.	4.00	BUSINESS LIFE, HINTS ON OFFICE MANAGEMENT, W. J. Perkins	80
RIFLES & AMMUNITION & RIFLE SHOOTING, Omundsen & Robinson.	16.50	THE GREAT SETTLEMENT, Ernest Fayle.	4.80
STEAMPOWER, W. E. Dalrymple.	16.50	THE CRISTAL STOPPER, M. Leblanc	
THE BOOK OF FRANCE, edited by W. Stephens (Proceeds in aid of Fund for relief of Invalued Depts. FROM PEACE TO WAR, 64 splendid plates.	4.00	THREE MEN ON THE BUMMEL, Jerome QUINNE'S, H. A. Vanechell.	
THE FOREIGN POLICY OF SIR EDWARD GREY, 1906-1915, Gilbert Murray.	.80	BEAUTY DARLING, Dolf Wyllarde	
KULTUR A CATASTROPHE, Theodore Cook.	1.20	A NINE DAYS' WONDER, Croker.	
WAR MAP GALLIPOLI-PENINSULA.	.80	IN TUNE WITH THE INFINITE, Trine.	
WAR MAP OF THE BRITISH FRONT.	.80	TIME AND CHANGE, F. Bancroft.	
HOW TO WIN AT AUCTION BRIDGE, "Out Cavendish."	2.00	NAVAL OCCASIONS, "Bartimus"	
NICKY-NAN RESERVIST, Quiller-Couch.	1.75	THE HERO OF HERAT, Maud Diver.	
DRILL & FIELD TRAINING, MUSKETRY.	.80	CITY OF BEAUTIFUL NONSENSE, Thurston.	
INFANTRY TRAINING.	.40	GREATEST WISH IN THE WORLD, Thurston.	
FIELD ARTILLERY TRAINING.	.60	THE HARVESTER, Porter.	
ETIQUETTE & ENTERTAINING, Mrs. Armstrong.	.80	AT THE SETTING OF THE RAINBOW, Porter	
		BY THE GODS BELOVED, Orzy.	
		GOING HOME, Rex Beach.	
		GIRL OF THE LIMERLOST, Porter.	
		HILL RISE, Maxey.	
		THE SEVERING, Mrs. Sigmund.	
		THE DUKE'S MOTTO, McCarthy.	
		THE SEA LADY, H. G. Wells.	

## NOTICE.

N. LAZARUS &amp; Co.,

QUALIFIED OPTICIANS,

HAVE REMOVED TO

28, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

(lately occupied by W. POWELL, Ltd.)



THE IDEAL  
SUMMER PERFUME



OLD ENGLISH  
LAVENDER WATER

FRAGRANT AND REFRESHING

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.  
HONGKONG.

**BIRTH**  
SCATCHARD.—On August 26, 1915, at 13 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Scatchard, a son.

**MARRIAGE**  
HUGHES-ZIMMERMAN.—On August 26, 1915, at H. B. M. Consulate-General, Shanghai, before Sir Everard Fraser, K.C.M.G., Consul-General, and afterwards at St. Joseph's Church, Llewellyn J. Hughes, of the P. W. D., Shanghai Municipal Council, to Christine A. Zimmerman, of Gainsborough, Lincs.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1915.

### CHINA AND THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY.

Hongkong business men who are not yet convinced that the financiers of a foreign Power have any right to take advantage of China's straitened circumstances to obtain monopolies at greatly reduced rates will have read with much interest a lengthy article which we reprinted from the *North China Daily News* on Tuesday, dealing with some rather unusual proposals which are alleged to have been made by the Standard Oil Company of New York to the Peking Government. The article points out that, some eighteen months ago, an agreement was entered into between the Company and the Central Government for the formation of a concern in which the Standard Oil was to have a controlling interest. The Government was going to be an enormous gainer, because it would have no outlay or risk; everything was going to be clear profit. All that Peking had to do was to accord certain privileges to the new company—chief among which was the exclusive mining right, for a period of sixty years, over certain oil fields in Shensi and Chihli. The agreement was to be ratified by the Standard Oil Company within a year of signature, during which time the fields were to be examined with a view to ascertaining their commercial value. The year passed, and so did some months of grace—and then (so it is alleged) the Standard Oil refused to ratify the agreement, on finding that the Chihli field "was not sufficiently promising." Further negotiations were entered up on between the Vice-President of the Company and the Government, and then the former left Peking "so suddenly as to give rise to the supposition that the negotiations had been terminated forever."

The *North China Daily News* points out, reasonably enough, that "having gone so far, it is hardly possible for either party to withdraw. The Standard Oil Company cannot be credited with the intention of sacrificing several hundreds of thousands of pounds already spent, while China has already spent heavily and is still in need of assistance to develop her oil field." Pending any decision, our contemporary pithily sums up the past and present of it all. "Early in the negotiations it became clear that the Standard Oil Company aimed at two things of supreme importance; one, the right to register exclusive mining claims in any part of China, and the other, to establish a monopoly of one phase of oil enterprise, after the manner for which it has been praised in many countries. In more exact terms, it was required that the joint company, which the Standard Oil Company was to control, was to have the right to search out, survey, register and exploit exclusively any oilfields throughout China which it might select." There is more to this purpose in the article but we have quoted sufficient of it to show the general drift, and those interested can read or re-read for themselves in Tuesday's reprint.

It is for British firms to make up their minds as to whether there is going to be fair field and no favour in China or whether that hapless country is to become the land of cornering and monopoly in order to suit a small circle of speculators. Britain and France bore the burden and heat of the day in the forties, fifties and sixties in forcing China to open some of her ports to foreign trade. Why should they not have their fair share of reward now? Britain sent soldiers and sailors who shed their blood for the aggrandisement of their country; and America sent missionaries—to open up China to United States trade! Britain, again, has never sought to exclude other foreigners—Heaven knows it would have been better for her and more to her credit had she so sought, where the Germans were concerned; and her sons out here know but little of the fine arts of monopolising and cornering. America is no neophyte in these things and it seems to us that it will be very necessary for the China Association to exert its energies to prevent her from establishing New York and Chicago methods in China. The foothold which she already has she has gained, in great part, through the sleepy-headedness of our own people out here. We have no business to grudge her what she has attained by her commercial wiles; but we have plenty of business to see that concerns like the Standard Oil Company do not dazzle the Chinese mind with glowing visions of Transpacific capital, to the exclusion of British mercantile houses and syndicates. There is enough for all out here, and it is possible for Chinese and foreigners of every description to live in perfect amity and to benefit each other. But this will not be the case if one nation is going to creep in behind another to secure more privilege than "the game" allow.

### DAY BY DAY.

HYPOCRISY IS A SORT OF HOMAGE THAT VICE PAYS TO VIRTUE.—Rochefoucauld.

The Weather.  
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 84; fine.  
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 77; fine.

Count the Columns.  
Yesterday the *Telegraph* published 34 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 35 published.

The Mails.  
Siberian Mail.—Due per s.s. Anhui.  
Siberian Mail.—Due per s.s. Liangchow to-morrow.

Australian Mail.—Closed per s.s. Changha to-day at 11 a.m.

Canadian and U. K. Mails.—Closed per s.s. Titan to-day at 2 p.m.

Siberian Mail.—Closed per s.s. Chenan to-day at 3 p.m.

Canadian and U. K. Mails.—Closes per s.s. Chicago Maru to-morrow at 1 p.m.

Up to the Minute—Share Market News.

Closing prices:  
Unions.—\$972, nom.  
Donglas.—\$74, buyers.

Indo (Combined) \$143 ea.  
Indo Preferred 55 b.  
Chinas. Deferred 88 s.

Hongkong C. and M. S. S. Co. Ld. \$20, sellers.  
Ewos.—Tls. 180, buyers.

Hongkong Cottons.—\$81, buyers.  
Watsons.—\$8.80, buyers.

China Sugars.—\$125, sales.  
Peak Tramways (old).—\$0.80, buyers.

Shanghai Docks.—Tls. \$03, buyers.  
Hongkong Lands.—\$109, buyers.

Hongkong Central Estates.—\$100, sales.  
Union Waterboats.—\$17, sellers.

The Dollar.  
The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s 9 7/16d.

To-day's Anniversaries.  
To-day is the 45th anniversary of the surrender of Napoleon III. at Sedan, and the 17th of Earl Kitchener's victory at Omdurman.

The Malaguit Extension Placer Company.  
The Public is reminded that applications for shares of Malaguit Extension Placer Co. should be sent to International Banking Corporation to-morrow.

The Italian Convent Schools.  
The Italian Convent Schools re-open on Monday, 6th inst. at 8.30 a.m. In addition to the usual curriculum there will be a special Course of Chinese, the Class being in the afternoon.

Woman's Jewellery Stolen.  
A Chinese woman living in Connaught Road Central, has reported to the Police that, during the last ten days, jewellery and money to the value of \$814.50 has been stolen from her room.

Firework Display at the Belle View.  
Readers are reminded that a grand display of fireworks will take place on Saturday and Sunday between 8 and 11 p.m. at the Belle View Hotel. Extra cars will run to the Belle View on these occasions.

Ship's Steward Missing.  
The Chief Officer of the a.s. Tanguis has reported to the Police that "he entrusted the ship's steward with one hundred dollars to purchase provisions. The steward left the ship, but has not yet returned."

During Prohibited Hours.  
Before Commander O. W. Back with R.N., at the Marine Court this morning Acting Police Sgt. Edward Bond, charged two boat-people with unlawfully moving about the harbour during prohibited hours on the 1st inst. The first defendant was fined \$10 while the other was fined \$5.

Attempted Armed Robbery.  
An attempted armed robbery is reported to have taken place at No. 1, Lang On Street. About 8.30 p.m., yesterday, two men entered the house under the pretext that they were electric light fitters. One of them armed with a revolver threatened the woman, who with her children were the inmates of the house. The children started screaming and then raising the alarm forced the robbers to quit.

### NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

ALLIES' USEFUL SUCCESSES.

The Fighting in Galicia.  
One of Reuter's most interesting announcements this morning is that which relates to "a serious check" inflicted on the Germans at "Brzezyn." This is a town some fifty miles south-east of Lemberg and a good fifty inside the Galician territory; from which it may be seen that the fighting is still not entirely confined to Russian soil. Meanwhile the invading force under von Hindenburg, in the north, has received, if not a similar check, at least such a warm welcome as leaves an essential point below Friedrichs'adt in Russian hands. The Germans are learning something, too, on the subject of rear-guard actions and are finding that Russia is not quite such a fool as they have credited her with being when it comes to neatness of strategy. A country that can withdraw the bulk of her army from point to point, and completely protect it meanwhile by skilful rear-guard fighting, is a harder nut than the Prussians ever thought they would have to crack—at any rate in that part of the world.

Germans in Poland.  
We fancy that few of our readers will have any surprise to express for the news that Germany is pursuing the same respectable methods in Poland that have made her name stink in the world's nostrils in connection with Belgium. Only a couple of weeks or so ago the Kaiser was bleating about his loving kindness and fatherly solicitude for the luckless Warsaw folk. We knew then what they had to expect. When that eternal hypocrite gets on his hind legs on the subject of doing justice, loving mercy and walking humbly with his God, one always knows that he is meditating some thing unusually cruel and dirty.

The Austrians.  
Austria must be thinking that she took her pigs to a queer market when she joined forces with Germany. If she can tell the world exactly what she has gained, after thirteen months of this despicable alliance, the world will be unconsciously grateful to her. Russia, Italy and even Serbia are laughing at her—and Germany cannot agree with her! East, west and south she has been battered unmercifully and has not even such sorry "gains" to show as Germany in the case of Belgium and Luxembourg. Italy invades her and beats her badly, almost at every point, just where all the world thought she was strongest—in the Tyrol and the Carnic Alps; and now even Montenegro has given her a nasty little pat. What she hopes to gain—what she ever hoped to gain—she is past finding out. Germany can no more play the game by fire and then by ice, and will leave her to settle her own indemnity and to the financial ruin that must follow, without a single qualm of conscience.

The German Army.  
That alteration in the German National Service law is significant enough. Not only does it provide for the extension of the military age to fifty-four years, but it calls up men who have hitherto been rejected by the doctors. The Kaiser is determined it would seem, that none of his loving subjects shall be denied the honour of dying for him. His readiness to sacrifice other people makes one breathless with admiration. We wonder what lies the Berlin Government is telling to the people in order to account for this remarkable step. Certainly there is many a man of four and fifty who is going to be of more use in a fight than some of the youngsters; but what about the medically unfit? We all know that a man must be very, very unfit to have been rejected by the German doctors any time this last six months.

### INTERESTING ACTION.

A Soldier and His Debts.

In the Summary Court this morning, before Sir William Rees Davies (Chief Justice) Surfer Singh sued Banta Singh of the H.K.S.B. for the sum of \$450 being the amount left to the defendant.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Shenton, of Messrs. Djacon, Looker, Djacon and Harston, appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Gardiner in his opening remarks said the plaintiff was employed by the opium farmer and the defendant was a gunner in the H.K.S.B. In March 1913 the defendant approached the plaintiff and asked him whether he would lend him \$50 which he wanted for personal use. A few days after the request was made the loan of the \$50 was made to the defendant and a document was made out by a man who accompanied the defendant at the time. In a notebook a memo was made of the loan. In that book there was an acknowledgment of the first \$50 which was signed by the defendant. In July, 1913, the next loan was made, the defendant asking for a further \$50 in exchange for which he would give him two drafts for the first and second loans for Rs. 100 each which were negotiable or purported to be at Calcutta. He did not see the notes because they were retained.

Mr. Shenton: They were notes of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank although irregular and it was all very material.

Mr. Gardiner said the defendant himself could not read. The documents were handed to him and he went and negotiated them and others with Jemadar Lal Singh in order to get cash. Then they came to the loan of \$200 in March. He wanted a money order to enable his brother who had been a watchman on the Fat Shan to go to America. In exchange for the loan the defendant handed plaintiff three drafts, one for Rs. 200 and the other for Rs. 100 each. In February, 1914, the defendant borrowed a further sum of \$150, in exchange for which the defendant handed the plaintiff two more drafts. The defendant represented they were all in order. The plaintiff left the Colony for India in March and he presented the documents at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and he was informed they were irregular. On returning, the plaintiff saw the defendant and explained the situation, and the defendant said he would have the matter put right. There was a delay and eventually the plaintiff became impatient and threatened to expose the defendant to his superior officer. Later this action was commenced.

Mr. Shenton said these proceedings were bad *ab initio*. The defendant was a gunner in the H.K.S.B. which formed part of the regular army of His Majesty and as such, he was entitled to the protection of the Army Act. He would read the Army Act to him. Lordship and it would be seen, under the section he would quote, that before any legal proceedings could be commenced against a unit of H.M. Regular Forces, certain proceedings had to be taken before a writ was issued. An affidavit had to be sworn as to the amount of the debt and it had to be filed, and an extract of that affidavit had to be endorsed on the writ; otherwise the proceedings were void. The section of the Army Act was section 144. It was also dealt with in Halsbury. The reason of this affidavit having to be filed, was that no sum under thirty pounds could be sued for and it had to be over thirty pounds.

His Lordship: Both in peace and war?

Mr. Shenton:—Yes, both in peace and war. It only applies to the civilians when the Army Act is extended.

Mr. Gardiner said his Lordship could remedy that under the Summary Jurisdiction Ordinance of 1873. They had to be sure that the claim was over thirty pounds and in this case it was quite clear that it was over that sum, and his Lordship could take

### A YEAR AGO TO-DAY.

LEADING EVENTS IN THE GREAT WAR.

Extracts from the war news contained in the "Hongkong Telegraph" of September 2, 1914.

St. Petersburg's New Name.  
The Russian capital has been renamed Petrograd.

Defence of Paris.  
The French Embassy announces that the work of putting the entrenched camp of Paris in a state of defence is being completed.

Advance of Crown Prince's Army Checked.  
The troops operating in the region of Spioncourt and Longuyon checked the Crown Prince's Army in the neighbourhood of Neufchateau and Paliseul, but on the other hand, some of our troops suffered partial checks which obliged them to retire on the Meuse. During the last few days the enemy has been trying to cross the Meuse in considerable numbers but, by a vigorous counter-attack, they have been thrown back with very heavy losses.

French Success.  
The considerable success of the Frenchmen at Guise is confirmed by Paris telegrams which say that the Germans advanced a short distance on the Somme. The Allies left wing subsequently took the offensive, the Frenchmen on the left wing offered a strenuous and successful resistance.

LOCAL.

The s.s. Rajaburi as a Prize.  
Another munition, issued by the Registrar of the Prize Court, appears on the notice board at the Supreme Court, relating to the German ship Rajaburi, of which E. Gathemen was the master. According to the document the goods, wares and merchandise laden therein were seized by the detention officer in the port of Victoria and a cause has been instituted by the Crown Solicitor in the office of Admiralty against the ship, her tackle, apparel and furniture and goods; wares and merchandise, for the condemnation thereof as a prize. The motion calls upon those concerned to cause an appearance to be made within twenty days to show cause why the vessel should not be condemned as a prize.

evidence now of a man that it was over thirty pounds.

His Lordship said that he did not see that the court had power to rectify.

Mr. Gardiner:—It merely says that the debt shall be thirty pounds or upwards; before action can be started.

His Lordship:—Do you say it is a technical error that there was no affidavit?

Mr. Gardiner:—You can take it so and there has been dozens of cases tried in these courts where no affidavit or application has been filed to my knowledge. If you are going to give judgment, I ask for leave to apply for a fresh action.

Mr. Shenton:—Wh. ther there is *res judicata* or not is a question of legal argument afterwards, I believe, as a matter of interest, that this (the Army Act) applies to the whole of the civilians of this Colony now the Army Act has been extended—every volunteer.

His Lordship said this was an action admittedly against a soldier of the regular forces serving in this colony for a sum of \$450 which exceeded the amount for which a soldier was liable for civil proceedings under section 144. It was laid down in sub-section 4 of the act that a condition for the issuing of a process of the court in a civil action, was that the cause of action be verified by an affidavit of the plaintiff, a memorandum of which must be endorsed on the writ of summons. Sub-section 5 stated that: "all proceedings in contravention of that were void. He used the word void because it was absolute; it did not say "voidable" nor "irregular." But it did not give the court power to rectify the proceedings. He could see nothing under section 19 of the Summary Jurisdiction Act of 1873, which altered this. Therefore, action would be dismissed with costs.



## COMPANY REPORT.

## The Douglas Steamship Company Ltd.

The following is the report of the Douglas Steamship Company to be presented to the shareholders at the thirty-second ordinary general meeting, to be held at the office of the company, on Friday, the 17th day of September, 1915, at noon.

The general managers beg to submit to the shareholders their report on the thirty-second year's working of the company, ending June 30th 1915.

After paying all running expenses, docking charges, premia of insurance, remuneration to the sailing committee and auditors fees, there remains a balance at credit of profit and loss account of \$143,391.04 which with the approval of shareholders, it is proposed to appropriate as follows:—

"To pay a dividend of 9 per cent. on the capital of the company, absorbing \$90,000.00 and to write off the balance "of \$53,391.07 from the value of the company's properties.

The earnings of the steamers were disappointing until after the Chinese New Year, since when considerable activity has prevailed.

The steamers and other properties of the company have been maintained in good order; the expenditure for repairs and upkeep being normal.

The amount appearing as "freights due" and "accounts receivable" have since been collected.

Consulting Committee.—The Committee consists of Mr. J. W. O. Bonnar, Hon. Mr. David Landale and Mr. R. G. Shewan, who retire in terms of the Articles of Association but offer themselves for re-election.

Auditors.—The Accounts have been audited by Messrs. A. R. Lowe and C. Bernard Brown, who retire but offer themselves for re-election.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO., General Managers.

Statement of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending June 30, 1915.

To dividend paid for the year 1914. \$60,000.00

To amount written off for depreciation for year 1914. 30,684.25

By exchange account. 15,112.83

By consulting Committee fees. 2,000.00

By auditors fees. 600.00

By remuneration to general managers for office expenses. 10,000.00

By balance. 143,391.04

\$261,788.12

By balance of profit and loss account June, 1914. \$90,684.25

By interest on current account, mortgages & fixed deposits. 19,280.22

By profit on running the company's steamers & steam launch during the year. 151,823.65

\$261,788.12

Balance Sheet, on June 30 1915.

LIABILITIES.

Capital account:—

20,000 shares at \$50. \$1,000,000.00

Reserve & depreciation fund per last year. 120,000.00

Underwriting of the company. 144,183.36

Upaid dividends:—

A/c June, 1911. 127.50

A/c " 1912. 4.50

A/c " 1913. 2.50

A/c " 1914. 3.00

137.50

Sundry a/c's payable. 29,851.08

Profit and loss account as per statement. 143,391.04

\$1,437,562.98

ASSETS.

Steamers:—

Haitan, Haiyang, Hai-ching, and Haimun

as per last a/c. \$555,518.10

## CUPID CONQUERS MARS.

## German Girls Who Love the Frenchmen.

Amsterdam, July 20.—The Commander of Stettin publishes a circular warning German girls to behave decently when passing near the French prisoners' camp on the outskirts of Stettin.

He says that love letters from German ladies have been found on prisoners, while Tango teas have been organised around the camps for the benefit of prisoners. The General threatens to publish the names of women and girls who thus misbehave themselves, and also to sue them for indecent behaviour in public.

Two Stettin girls are secretly engaged to French prisoners.

## POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Police Reserve orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, D. S. P. (Reserve) state:—

Patrols. For Thursday and Friday, September 2nd and 3rd, as already published in Orders.

Saturday and Sunday, September 4th and 5th.

No patrol duties will be performed on these dates, pending the settling of a system of patrol work by the Reserve to come into force on Monday, September 6th.

Parades.

All ranks will parade under the D.S.P. at the Central Police Station at 6 p.m. on Friday September 3rd. Parade in multi, with rifles.

## ILL-TREATING A CHAIR COOLIE.

## European Fined.

This morning at the Police Court, a Dutchman, named H. B. van Veen, was charged with doing damage to a public chair and ill-treating chair coolies. It was alleged against the defendant, who did not appear, that he had badly damaged the chair in Cairns Road and the coolies followed him down to Queen's Road where they gave him in charge.

The man's bail of \$15 was estraited, and of that sum five dollars is to be handed to the coolies for compensation.

Less amount written off as resolved at last general meeting. 27,000.00

\$928,518.10

Additions since made. 6,439.80

\$934,957.90

Value of wharf, buoys and moorings, at Hongkong and Outer Ports and furniture at Hongkong as per last account. 29,852.43

Less amount written off as resolved at last general meeting. 3,684.25

26,168.18

Additions since made. 1,634.30

27,802.48

Steam launch at Fok-chow; share. 2,000.00

Loans on mortgage. 174,000.00

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank fixed deposits. 90,000.00

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank current account. 70,045.28

Cash in hand. 1,868.42

Freights due on 30th June, 1915. 73,229.82

Sundry a/c's receivable from agencies, &c. 57,599.58

Torpedo dues unexpired. 1,350.00

Coal in bunkers. 1,881.50

\$1,437,562.98

J. W. C. BONNAR, Member of Consulting Committee.

ROBERT SHEWAN, Consulting Committee.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO., General Managers.

We report having examined the above balance sheet with the books, vouchers and securities of the company and certify that in our opinion each balance sheet, is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the company's affairs at 30th June, 1915 according to the best of our information and explanations given us and shown by the books of the company. We have obtained all the information and explanations we have required.

A. R. LOWE, Auditors.

C. BERNARD BROWN, Chartered Accountants.

Hongkong, 27th August, 1915.

## WITNESS WHO WOULDN'T.

## Scared to Return Though Court Invites Him.

Before Mr. Justice Gompertz in the matter of Ho Wo Lam, alias Wo Wan Ping, deceased, Ho Sau Lam, plaintiff, of 2a Park Road, claimed to be the natural and lawful brother and next-of-kin of the deceased and that as such he is entitled to letters of administration of the estate which were granted to Ho Cheng Shi, Queen Victoria Street, the defendant, on January 22nd, as guardian of Ho Shau Yau, alleged to be the adopted son and one of the next-of-kin of the said deceased. Plaintiff asked that the letters of administration be called in, revoked and declared null and void on the grounds that the defendant had no interest in the estate of the said deceased, and also that he had no right to be elected guardian of Ho Shau Yau, and that defendant was not entitled to administer the estate of the deceased, and that such letters of administration were granted irregularly, as no proof had been made of any conditions entitling the defendant or Ho Shau Yau to administer the estate of the said deceased.

Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., and Mr. C. G. Alabaster (instructed by Mr. Grist) were for plaintiff, and Mr. Eldon Potter and Mr. F. O. Jenkin (instructed by Mr. F. X. d'Almada) were for defendant.

Mr. Sharp said that when the Court adjourned last night he was closing a point with regard to the statement of claim in paragraph 14. There was no property in Hongkong, or anywhere, save China, because the doctrine of conversion deemed the property to be pure personalty—statutory of course—and it was under the doctrine of conversion that the shares must be deemed to be pure personalty. There was also the further doctrine that the locality of that property must be deemed to be the locality of the head office.

Mr. Sharp said the plaintiff would tell his own story, and explain his position.

His family partnership which had existed for years and years and he did not want to be ousted from the position he held in favour of the official administrator, or anyone else. His Lordship knew what a Chinese family partnership was since 1902 the plaintiff had been the senior partner, he felt that that was his right according to Chinese law and custom, and he believed they had advised the plaintiff to a considerable extent that that was incorporated in this Colony into the *loci*. He was willing to act with another but not to forego his right to act.

His Lordship said that he would like to hear the evidence of a witness who was not here.

Mr. Potter said he had been very desirous of getting him here for more reasons than one. He knew that Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist would not arrest him if he came—that would be the last thing they would do, but it was a very difficult matter to get the man to understand that.

Mr. Sharp said Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist would not arrest him and he did not know anybody else who would if they did not.

His Lordship said that he would like to hear the evidence of a witness who was not here.

Mr. Potter said he was and they had told him so but it was hard to get a Chinese to understand that.

His Lordship said they could tell him that he had said he would not be arrested if he came to give evidence.

Mr. Potter said they had done their best to get him and they would try again.

Mr. Potter before asking the plaintiff about Ho Tau Lan and a power of attorney said that a letter was sent with regard to taking over the power of attorney concerning the infant for the purpose of the estate. They felt that it would be impossible for the two gentlemen to pull together in view of the fearful dispute that was going on between them.

His Lordship asked if Ho Tau Lam was not plaintiff in an action for an account.

(Continued on Extra.)

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

## FISH

WE HAVE RECEIVED A NEW SHIPMENT

OF SELECTED

FILLET HADDOCKS

AND

KIPPERS.

## THE HONGKONG AEROPLANE.

A Fine Series of Photographs.

Mr. J. J. Bryan, Hon. Secretary for Hongkong of the Overseas Club, has received from the Club's headquarters in London an admirable set of photographs of the military aeroplane "Tai Yau" which was presented by this Colony.

The photographs show the machine from various aspects, one represents Her Majesty Queen Alexandra receiving an address in connection with the presentation, while in others are seen Sir Ernest Birch, representing the F.M.S., The Right Hon. Mr. Steel Maitland, Under Secretary for the Colonies, Mr. W. A. B. Evans, Chairman, and Mr. E. W. French, Secretary of the Club, and a group of pilots who flew the Hongkong machine and others from Aldershot to Paris.

## DAY BY DAY.

Kailan Mining Administration.—We are informed that the total output of the Administration's mines for the week ending 21st August amounted to 53,258 tons and the Sales during the period, to 32,979 tons.

Anniversary of the Pope's Coronation.

We are asked to state that on Monday, September 5, the anniversary of the coronation of His Holiness Pope Benedict XV, there will be Te Deum and Benediction at 8 a.m. in the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception.

A Strange Accident.

A Chinese has been admitted to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from injuries as the result of a rather peculiar accident. It appears that he was in the backyard of his residence in Jubilee Street, when an upper floor window broke from its bearing and fell on him.

## VOLUNTEER RESERVE ORDERS.

H.K.V.R. Orders issued to-day by Major Wakeman Commanding H.K.V.R., state:—

Parades. A, B and C Companies, with the exception of section 1 of C Co., will parade on the Cricket Ground at 5.15 p.m. on Friday September 3, and will proceed by special ferry to Kowloon for skirmishing.

Section 1 of C Co. will parade at Kowloon Dock at 5.15 p.m. under Lieut. C. H. Blason. Special Orders will be issued to him.

Dress as in order No. 64 of August 30. Officers and section commanders will carry field glasses and note books.

Eight signallers with rifles will attend under Senior signalling N. C. O.

## LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

MOVEMENT OF STEAMERS. The P. M. s. PERBIA arrived at San Francisco on the 29th October.

## TELEGRAMS.

## THE WELSH MINERS.

## OWNERS GRANT CONCESSIONS.

(Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph")

London Received, September 1.

The Press Bureau announces that the Government negotiations in the coal crisis resulted in the owners consenting to grant the concessions which Mr. Runciman's award had withheld, provided that the men accepted this immediately as a final settlement. The representatives of the miners unanimously undertook to recommend this proposal for the men's acceptance. Eventually both parties agreed that an advance in wages should be paid as from August 21.

London Received, September 1.

In an interview to-night the leaders of the men gave it as their opinion that a permanent settlement of the South Wales miners' troubles had been reached, paving a smooth road for the future. The coal crisis was definitely settled to-day, a Conference of miners at Cardiff accepting proposals.

## FALL IN PRICE OF FLOUR.

London Received, September 1.

The price of flour at Liverpool has declined to the extent of 1/6 during the week, and is now at 38/ for 280 lbs.

## TYPHOON WARNING.

We are indebted to the American Consul General for the following:—The telegram quoted below was received from the Manila Observatory at 6.5 p.m. September 1, 1915. Cyclone or typhoon E. of Northern Luzon, more than 300 miles distant, moving N. W. 1.15 p.m. September 2, 1915 Cyclone or typhoon E. of Balintang Channel moving N. N. W.

## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

## TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET.—Two large rooms with balconies (one room first floor and one on third floor) in "Hongkong Hotel Mansions." For particulars apply to—MANAGER, Hongkong Hotel.

## NOTICE.

WALTER SINCLAIR, of 72 The Peak, Hongkong, Merchant, and natural born British subject, son of William Henry Slegler, a naturalized British subject, originally of Swiss nationality, hereby declares that I have assumed and intend henceforth upon all occasions and at all times to sign and use and be called and known by the surname of SINCLAIR, in lieu of and in substitution for Slegler and that such change of name has been evidenced by a Deed Poll executed by me, dated the 11th June, 1915 and which has been enrolled in the Central Office for the Supreme Court of Judicature. Dated the 24th day of June, 1915.

Witness—

R. A. EDGAR, Solicitor.

Manchester.

## TENNIS



SHOES - SOCKS

- SHIRTS -

BEITS SCARVES

- SWEATERS -

MACKINTOSH & CO., LTD.

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS.

16 DES VŒUX ROAD.

WM. POWELL, LTD.

TELEPHONE 346.

LADIES FOOTWEAR.

- SMART -

GOLF BROGUES

NOW ON SHOW.

INSPECTION INVITED.

J. ULLMANN & Co.

ALL KINDS OF

JEWELLERY, WATCHES, BINOCULARS, ETC.

EXQUISITE DESIGNS FULLY GUARANTEED BEST MAKE

Special Bargains in Gold Pocket WATCHES.



COLUMBIA

RECORDS.

6880

6878

6873

6867

6820

6813

"A LITTLE BIT OF GREEN....."

"WHEN I DREAM OF OLD ERIN"

"ON THE ISLAND OF PINES"

"ON THE SHORES OF ITALY"

A LITTLE BIT OF CUCUMBER

MY OLD IRON CROSS

HERE WE ARE AGAIN

NOW, ARE WE ALL HERE

HERE WE ARE AGAIN

THE FLAG THAT NEVER COMES DOWN

LANDING OF THE BRITISH TROOPS IN FRANCE

WITH THE FLEET IN ACTION

Dusts

Harry Champion

Kings Military Band

Kirkby

Lattimer

Kings Mill Band

CALL FOR PHONE 1322

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.,

6, DES VŒUX ROAD.

A KINGLY DRINK

WITH

A KINGLY TITLE



"The Top Notch of Scotch."

The Distillers Company Ltd. EDINBURGH.

SOLE AGENTS

GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.,

Tel: No. 135. 6, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.



## SHIPPING

## THOS. COOK &amp; SON,

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents,  
Bankers, &c.Head Office for the Far East:—16, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONG-  
KONG. SHANGHAI: 2-3, FOOCHOW ROAD. YOKOHAMA:  
32, WATER STREET. MANILA: Manila Hotel.TICKETS SUPPLIED TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP  
LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.  
TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.  
BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.  
LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and  
CASHED.Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" con-  
taining sailings and fares from the Far East to all parts of the  
World, will be forwarded free, on application.  
Chief Office:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.THE AUSTRALIAN  
ORIENTAL LINEHONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS  
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
CHANGSHA .....	20th Sept.	1st Sept.
TAIYUAN .....	24th Sept.	24th Sept.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensur-  
ing a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior  
accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in  
the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares.  
Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tas-  
manian ports.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Telephone No. 93.

Sutherland &amp; Swire.

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between  
CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

## WESTWARD

The S.S. "Dunera," tons 5,389, Capt. Munro, will be des-  
patched for Spore, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta on the 2nd Sept.The S.S. "Japan," tons 6,013, Capt. Seddon, will be despatched  
as above on the 15th September.The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodations for  
passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a  
duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON &amp; CO., LTD.

Hongkong, Aug. 31, 1915.

Agents.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST  
RIVER STEAMERS.JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON and MACAO  
STEAMBOAT Co., Ltd. and CHINA NAVIGATION Co., Ltd.

## HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG,  
THURSDAY, 2nd SEPTEMBER.

10.00 p.m. Fatshan. | 5.00 p.m. Kinshan.

## FRIDAY, 3rd SEPTEMBER.

8.00 a.m. Heungshan. | 8.00 a.m. Nonam.  
10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 5.00 p.m. Fatshan.

Single Fare by Night Steamer.....	\$ 6.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by day Steamer)....	10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer.....	4.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer.....	8.00

## HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

s.s. Sui Tai, Tons 1651. | s.s. Taishan, Tons 2006.  
HONGKONG TO MACAO.Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok  
Street Wharf. Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's  
Wing Lok Street Wharf.

## MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. &amp; 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. &amp; 4 p.m.

## EXCURSION TO MACAO.

## SUNDAY, 5th SEPTEMBER.

The Company's Steamship TAISHAN  
will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF  
at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.  
N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30  
a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.  
REDUCED FARES 2nd CLASS and DECK.

## CANTON-MACAO LINE.

s.s. SUI PAI.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m.  
Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON and  
MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA  
NAVIGATION CO., LTD. and THE INDO-CHINA  
STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

s.s. Sainam, 589 tons and s.s. Nanning, 469 tons.  
One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday  
and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the  
same days at 6.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to  
Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI.  
These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by  
electricity. Electric fan in each Cabin.Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.  
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.  
HOTEL MANSIONS (First Floor),  
Opposite the Blake Pier.

## SHIPPING

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said	Aitsuta Maru Capt. T. Sato	T. 16,000 {THURS., 9th Sept. at noon.
VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via Keelung, Shang- hai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, and Yokohama	Aki Maru Capt. Noma T. 12,500 Tamba Maru Capt. Nagastyo T. 12,500	{TUES., 7th Sept., at 4 p.m. {TUES., 21st Sept., at 4 p.m.
SYDNEY & MEL- BOURNE, via Manila, Thurs- day Island, and Townsville and Brisbane	Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda T. 13,500 Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda T. 9,000	{TUES., 14th Sept. at 4 p.m. {FRI., 15th Oct. at 4 p.m.
CALCUTTA via Spore, Penang & Rangoon	Tosa Maru Capt. Takano	T. 10,000 {FRIDAY, 13rd Sept.
BOMBAY via Singa- pore, Malacca and Colombo	Rangoon Maru Capt. H. Nomura	T. 8,000 {MONDAY, 6th Sept.
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe	Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda	T. 9,500 {SUN., 12th Sept. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama		
NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama		
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama		

Fitted with wireless telegraphy.

## SOME PRINCIPAL FARES.

To London 1st Single Yen 600.	To Marseilles 1st Single Yen 550.
" " Return " 900.	" " Return " 825.
" " 2nd Single " 400.	" " 2nd Single " 360.
" " Return " 605.	" " Return " 550.

To London, Southampton, Liverpool via New York	\$69.130
" " " " " "	Montreal \$60.30

To Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, 1st Single	\$25.
" " " " " " 1st Return	\$17.10/—

To Sydney, 1st Single	\$40.	To Melbourne 1st Single	\$41.
" " 1st Return	\$72.	" " 1st Return	\$73.16/—

To Yokohama, 1st Return	\$150.	To Kobe 1st Return	\$135.
" " 2nd " "	\$90.	" " 2nd " "	\$83.

Round-the-World, Yen 1,045.

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION  
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail
WWEI, CPOO & TTSIN	Huichow	5th Sept. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Anhui	5th Sept. at 4 p.m.
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	Kailong	7th Sept. at 9 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Liangchow	7th Sept. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Chinhua	7th Sept. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

EPMANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming,"  
and "Teau." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric  
fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Teau."

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.

S.S. "Anhui," "Chenai," "Liangchow," "Luchow," "Ying-  
chow," and "Sinkiang," with excellent accommodation, electric  
light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular  
schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving  
Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and  
Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and  
Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoid-  
ing the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE.

Telephone No. 38.

Agents.

Hongkong 2nd September, 1915.

## SHIPPING

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN  
LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	For	Will start on or about
Tilliwongx	JAVA	6th Sept.	JAPAN	12th Sept.
Titaroemx	JAVA	9th Sept.	SHAI	15th Sept.
Tibatjap	JAPAN	13th Sept.	JAVA	15th Sept.

x Wireless Telegraphy.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and  
have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All  
steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through  
rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574

York Building.

[15]

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA  
JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leaves Hongkong
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Tuesday, 14th Sept., at noon.
Nippon Maru	22,000 - 18 knots	" 28th Sept., at 10.30 a.m.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" 12th Oct., at noon.
Chiyu Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" 9th Nov., at noon.

First Class to London.....\$71.10. Return (6 months) \$120.  
First Class to New York.....\$60.  
" " " San Francisco, \$45. " " \$68.Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSION-  
ARIES etc.  
ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal  
Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.  
Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of  
charge.

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PANAMA, CALLAO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO. THENCE BY TRANS-  
ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES, ETC.

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Telephone No. 291

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THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN  
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
St. Albans	21st Sept.	17th Sept. 11 a.m.
Empire	8th Oct.	13th Oct. "
Eastern	29th Oct.	2nd Nov. "
Aldenharn		22nd Nov. "

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensur-  
ing a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are  
lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric  
Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

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Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers.  
Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haiching	J. S. Thomson	FRI. 3rd Sept. at 3.00 p.m.
Halmun	A. H. Stewart	TUES. 7th Sept. at 3.00 p.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near  
Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,  
General Managers.

## LOG-BOOK.

The Port of Tsingtao.  
The shipping returns for the  
port of Tsingtao for seven months  
beginning from December, 1914,  
when the port was thrown open to  
merchant shipping, gives a total of  
285 vessels with an aggregate  
tonnage of 306,533. Japanese  
vessels totalled 284 of 281,444  
tons and British vessels 21 of  
25,139 tons.The Clipper Ship.  
The Norwegian Pericles which  
arrived in the Clyde on July 24  
with a cargo of timber from Hall-  
far for Glasgow, completed the  
voyage in the remarkably short  
time of fifteen days. The Pericles,  
a vessel of 1,462 tons, was at one  
time a clipper famous for speed  
in the palmy days of sailing ships,  
was built at Aberdeen in 1877,  
and was sold to the Norwegian  
owners some years ago.Exhibits on Seville.  
The Harrison liner Crown of  
Seville, will take with her when  
she departs from Vancouver for  
the United Kingdom exhibits of  
timber, fish, agricultural products  
and minerals for the office in  
London of the Agent-General of  
British Columbia. There will be  
about fifteen tons altogether, and  
they will include some very fine  
heads of big game, samples of  
copper, gold and silver, beautiful  
specimens of halibut, salmon,  
trout, cod and herring.Titan's Heavy Cargo.  
When the Blue Funnel liner  
Titan sailed from this coast for  
the Orient on July 21 she took  
with her one of the biggest car-  
goes of iron products which has  
been shipped to China or Japan  
in the history of the trans-Pacific  
trade. Though there was still  
a little space left, the cargo not  
being bulky, she was drawing  
30.6 feet and no more could be  
put aboard. Four hundred  
car loads of iron plates, frames,  
angles and rods were loaded onto  
her at Seattle and Tacoma.Passing of the "Belles."  
We see that the Belle passenger  
steamers are for sale. Possibly  
nobody has done more in the way  
of exploiting the coastal towns  
within reasonable distance of  
London than the Coast Develop-  
ment Corporation, which owns  
these well-known steamers. There  
are six vessels in the fleet, and  
they range in size from the Wool-  
wich Belle, which is 332 tons  
gross, and the London Belle,  
which is 738 tons. It is sincerely  
to be hoped that this sale will  
not result in the disappearance  
from the Thames of these popular  
pleasure craft. The Belle steamers  
have come to be so familiar an  
adjunct of Father Thames that  
their withdrawal now from the  
public service would be a real loss.Panama Canal Pays.  
Washington, July 23.—Count-  
ing only the cost of operation, of  
civil government, sanitary work  
and the administration and hand-  
ling of ships, the Panama Canal  
is now on a paying basis, accord-  
ing to official reports. Receipts  
for May not only wiped out the  
deficit of \$39,480 which had  
grown up since the opening up  
of the Canal trade, but left a  
balance of \$177,799, which works  
out a profit of \$5 79 per cent. on  
the expenditure.This, however, does not  
make any allowance for interests  
on the vast sum of money  
expended in the construction of  
the canal and from that point of  
view the receipts from tolls have  
not yet equalled the expenses.  
Total Loss of Cable Vessel Report-  
ed by Niagara.While there is no definite in-  
formation as to the exact spot at  
which the wreck occurred, news  
comes from Honolulu by cable to  
the effect that the British schoo-  
ner Strathcona, en route from  
Auckland to the Fanning Islands  
and Honolulu, is a total loss in  
the South Pacific near the  
Fiji Islands. The Canadian-  
Australian liner Niagara brought  
the news to Honolulu from Suva,  
where a wireless message was  
received on July 14 to the effect  
that the cable layer Iris was  
searching for the survivors. One  
boat load of the Strathcona's crew  
had been picked up by the Iris,  
but a second boat, which was  
thought to be making its way to  
Tongatabu or one of the outlying  
Fiji, was still unaccounted for.  
It is believed at Suva that the  
Strathcona piled up on Minerva  
reef and foundered.Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed  
Fiddon, Haddock, Kippers &c.,  
ALEXANDRA CAFE.



## SHIPPING

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).)

For	Steamship	On
HONGKONG	Taksang	Fri., 3rd Sept. at 4 p.m.
MANILA	Yuen-sang	Sat., 4th Sept. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Sulsang	Sat., 4th Sept. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Choysang	Sun., 5th Sept. at noon
SHANGHAI	Kwongsang	Tues., 7th Sept. at noon
KOBE & MOI	Yaishang	Fri., 10th Sept. at 6 a.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 11th Sept. at 3 p.m.

## Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kwong," "Namsang" and "Fooksang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (and Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsing" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 18 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried. Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Daire, Weihaiwei. Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan. For Freight or Passage.

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Subject to change without Notice.

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NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

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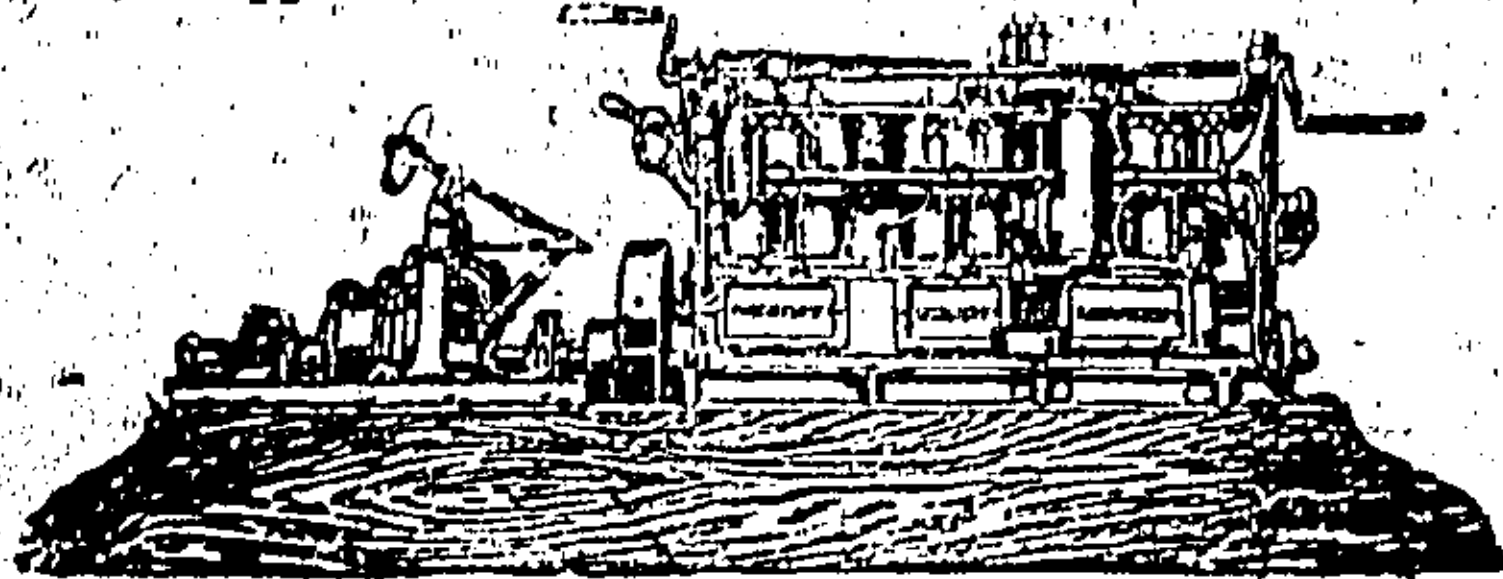
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## EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
Marseilles via Ports	Amazona	M. M. C. P. R.	4, Sept.
Vancouver via S'hai & Japan etc.	Monteagle	N. Y. K.	8, Sept.
M'les, L'don via S'pore etc.	Atsuta M.	F. & O.	9, Sept.
London via Usual Ports of Call	Sardinia	B. L. L.	10, Sept.
L'don, B'bay via Usual P. of Call	Bloomstein	F. & O.	17, Sept.
	Nantun		24, Sept.

## NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

Via T'ma via K'lung & S'hai & Co.	Chicago M.	O. S. K.	3, Sept.
San Foo via S'hai & Japan & Co.	Manchuria	P. M. Co.	7, Sept.
Victoria, B.C. & Seattle etc.	Aki M.	N. Y. K.	7, Sept.
Mexican, Peruvian and Chile	Anyo M.	T. K. K.	10, Sept.
Ports via Japan	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	28, Sept.
San Francisco via M'la & Japan & Co.	Mongolia	P. M. Co.	30, Sept.
San Francisco via S'hai & Japan & Co.	Persia	P. M. Co.	19, Oct.
San Foo via Manila & Japan & Co.			

## AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	14, Sept.
Australian Ports via Manila	Taiyuan	B. & S.	24, Sept.

## SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Bombay via S'pore, Port S'ham, Penang & Colombo	Maru	O. S. K.	4, Sept.
Manila	Yuen-sang	J. C. J. L.	4, Sept.
Java	Tjikini	J. C. J. L.	1, Sept.
Java	Tjimanok	N. Y. K.	6, Sept.
Bombay via S'pore & Colombo	Ragoon M.	M. M.	6, Sept.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Paul Leest	F. & O.	6, Sept.
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Nore	D. L. Co.	6, Sept.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haimun	P. & O.	7, Sept.
Shanghai	Nankin	P. & O.	10, Sept.
Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Banri M.	N. Y. K.	11, Sept.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	12, Sept.
Anping & Takao via Swatow and Amoy	Sosho Maru	O. S. K.	18, Sept.
Shanghai	Tjipanas	J. C. J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjitaroom	J. C. J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjibodas	J. C. J. L.	Q. desp.

## TO SAIL

## FOR BOSTON &amp; NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

## The s.s. "INDRAKUALA"

will be despatched for the above ports about the beginning of October.

For freight, passage and further particulars, apply to

**JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.**  
Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1915.

## TO SAIL.

## C. P. RY. Co. THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

will despatch

## MONTEAGLE

from HONGKONG on the following dates

Wednesday 8th September.

Saturday 5th November.

FOR VANCOUVER via THE USUAL PORTS OF CALL

For Freight or Passage apply

**D. W. CRADDOCK.**

General Traffic Agent.

## TO SAIL.

## FOR VANCOUVER AND SEATTLE.

The Steamship

## "UNKAI MARU"

will be despatched on or about the 20th September.

For freight please apply to

**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**

Agents.

Hongkong, 1st Sept., 1915.

## MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

## CANADIAN MAIL

The R. M. S. s.s. MONTEAGLE arrived Shanghai on Tuesday, the 31st August at 1 p.m. leaves Shanghai on Wednesday, the 1st Sept. at noon due to arrive Hongkong on Saturday, the 4th Sept. at 8 a.m.

## AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. s.s. MANCHURIA Voy. 49, will arrive at Hongkong to-morrow at daylight. The P. M. s.s. MONGOLIA sails from Hongkong on Thursday, September 30, at 1 p.m.

## MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The P. & O. s.s. NORE left Singapore for this Port on the 29th August, a.m. and is due here on the 3rd September at about daylight.

The I. C. S. N. s.s. YATSHING from Calcutta is due at Hongkong on the 7th September.

The I. C. S. N. s.s. FOOKSANG from Calcutta is due at Hongkong on the 11th September.

The s.s. CARNARVONSHIRE from London is due at Hongkong on the 29th September, leaving for Shanghai and Japan on the 1st October.

The I. L. s.s. SAINT ROBERT from New York for Hongkong is due at Hongkong on the 20th September.

The Frank Waterhouse & Co. s.s. UNKAI MARU from Moji for Manila is due at Hongkong on the 29th September, leaving for Vancouver and Seattle on the 23rd September.

## VESSELS IN PORT.

## Steamers.

Haiching, Br. s.s. 1,367 J.S. Thomson, 2nd Aug.—Fookchow, 19th Aug. Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Teon, Br. s.s. 1,353, Trowbridge, 27th Aug.—Manila, 24th Aug. Gen.—B. & Sulsang, Br. s.s. 1,776, H. Simpson, 27th Aug.—Egagay, 24th Aug. Coal—J. M. & Co.

Tanaka Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,054, 30th Aug.—Hongay, 27th Aug. Coal—D. and Co.

Kumata Maru, Jap. s.s. 774, M. Tadokoro, 30th Aug.—Bangkok, 20th Aug. Rice—China.

Tungus, Norw. s.s. 1,039, G. Cornallissen, 28th Aug.—Swatow, 28th Aug. Rice—T. & Co.

Daigi Maru, Jap. s.s. 662, T. Komizu, 30th Aug.—Hohow, 29th Aug. Gen.—O.S.K.

Aki Maru, Jap. s.s. 4,002, T. Moma, 30th Aug.—Shanghai, 27th Aug. Gen.—N.Y.K.

Anyo Maru, Jap. s.s. 5,728, H. S. Smith, 30th Aug.—Moji, 29th Aug. Coal—Obino.

Yuen-sang, Br. s.s. 1,123, W. M. Mesny, 31st Aug.—Manila, 28th August, Gen.—M. & Co.

Foole, Ohi. s.s. 8,897, B. Migsopa, 31st Aug.—Bangkok, Rice—Chinese.

Takung, Br. s.s. R. A. Matthews, 30th Aug.—Haiphong, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Dagun, Norw. s.s. 897, A. I. Salvesen, 31st Aug.—Tonran, 28th Aug. Gen.—T. & Co.

Sulama, Br. s.s. 2,987, Gardiner, 31st Aug. Mauritius, 14th Aug. General—B. L.

Sabine Rickmers, Dut. s.s. 573, J. Schimmer, 31st Aug.—Singapore, 23rd Aug. Bulk—P. & Co.

Trigona, Dut. s.s. 1,056, F. Vliegboom, 31st Aug.—Shanghai, 27th Aug. Ballast—A. P. & Co.

Tamou Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,228, M. Fulla, 1st Sept.—Muke, 25th August, Gen.—M. B. K.

Priam, Br. s.s. 2,905, W. Black, 1st Sept.—Muke, 27th Aug. Gen.—B. & S.

Enichow, Br. s.s. 1,221, Shano, 31st ult.—Tientsin, 21st ult. Gen.—B. & S.

Vanspillezen, Dutch s.s. 5,000, R. de Weerd, 1st Sept.—Belawan, Deli, 3rd ult. Gen.—J.C.J.L.

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Round Trip Tickets (Good for Six Months)	54
Nagasaki to Seattle or San Francisco	33
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Kobe and Yokohama to Seattle or San Francisco	31
Round Trip Tickets (Good for Six Months)	46.10
Manila, Hongkong, Shanghai or Japan Ports of call to London	65
London and Return (Six Months)	109
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TO

## UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For Steamer Sails.

LONDON &amp; LEITH.....Bloemfontein 17th September.

Subject to change without notice.

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## THE BANK LINE, LTD.

Hongkong, 2nd Sept. 1915.

General Agents.

## DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINE.

PROPOSED SAILING FOR VANCOUVER AND PUGET SOUND PORTS OVERLAND FREIGHT VIA GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

## The s.s. "ROBERT DOLLAR"

Captain R. L. Morton,

On the berth on or about 24th Sept.

For Freight Rates and space apply to

## THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

3, Queen's Building,

V. M. SMITH, Manager.

Phone: 793

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Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &amp;c., &amp;c.

## THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

RANGE OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF DOCK OR SLIP	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER KEEL AT ENTRANCE	DEPTH OVER KEEL AT END OF DOCK	WIDTH OF TIDE
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	100	100	10	10	10
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	100	100	10	10	10
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	100	100	10	10	10
Patent Slip, No. 1 Kowloon	100	100	10	10	10
Patent Slip, No. 2 Kowloon	100	100	10	10	10
SAI-KONG-SUI					
Cantonment Dock	100	100	10	10	10
ABERDEEN					
Harbour Dock	100	100	10	10	10
General Dock	100	100	10	10	10

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager.

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Telephone No. 20, Hongkong.

TOWN OFFICE, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.



# THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. EXTRA

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1915.

## ENEMY TRADING IN CHINA.

### BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND OUR MERCHANTS.

#### STILL TEMPORISING.

The following letter appeared in the *Globe*.

Sir,—Further to my recent letter on the above all-important subject I beg to enclose you a cutting taken from a morning newspaper, and should like to ask if the same accurately sets forth the attitude of our Government in respect of this very serious question. Rumours have been rife for some time that the Royal proclamation was viewed with grave dissatisfaction in China, but the writer not being aware of the terms thereof was in the dark and could form no judgment. This cable from Reuter, dated Monday from Shanghai, says:—

In reference to the new Royal proclamation prohibiting enemy trading, which will be published here to-morrow, it is persistently reported that the British Government is issuing licences permitting the delivery of all goods to alien enemies in China which are in the hands of the shippers in Great Britain before July 26, and will also permit the renewal of all drafts.

A notification to this effect was issued to Germans in China on July 8, whereas the British merchants are for the most part still unaware of any such concessions. The regulations as drafted prohibit all commercial intercourse with enemies, but the Germans avow that from to-morrow they will be able to obtain stocks sufficient for a year under the modification above-mentioned, which, it is declared, renders nugatory the efforts to put an end to German trade.

**Working Untold Harm:**  
Yesterday I was discussing the matter with another Shanghai business man and we agreed entirely that the absurd attitude of the Government on this matter was working untold harm to British merchants in China. I submit, with all the energy of which I am capable, that it is high time the Government dealt with this matter in a proper manner. We are well on to the first year of the most disastrous war the world has ever seen, we know something of the depths of infamy that Germany will sink to if she can see but a faint chance of securing her ends and imposing her will upon the world, and yet our responsible officials refuse to use ordinary business acumen in dealing with a question that concerns the only huge trading country left in the world. Germany and Austria are taking certain steps to secure, after the war, their place in the markets of the world, realising only too well that their countries have stultified themselves in the eyes of those who lay stress upon the rights of humanity and the inviolability of the plighted word.

Yet in the face of the fact that British merchants in China have been pleading for the total prohibition of enemy trading in China, the Government are actually giving to our bitterest enemies the very handle they desire in securing their hold upon this tremendous market. Mr. Editor, will you just think what it means to allow, as the enclosed cutting claims to be the case, that all goods in this country before July 26 shall be allowed to go forward. Seeing that shipments are most difficult to secure and that one can never say, with exactitude, as to when your goods will leave the docks, it seems to the ordinary business man merely

## LANGKAT OUTPUT.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby advise us that the Langkat output for the current month is as follows:—

September 1 ... .. Tons 211	
Total to 1st inst. ... 211	
Daily average ... 211	

saying to your enemy "We are very sorry our hands have been forced, but we will do all we can to assist you in getting your goods to China."

#### Helping the Germans.

Then take the renewal of drafts. This means that with trade as carried on in China drafts may be renewed indefinitely, and the claim made in the cable under review is true, viz., that Germany can obtain stocks sufficient to carry on for over a year, and makes nugatory all the efforts the British Chambers of Commerce have been putting forth to secure the stoppage of this enemy trade.

Drafts may be renewed for much more than a year in China provided that some of the goods are taken up and that the interest is duly paid. It is one of the methods whereby credits obtained against orders although the actual cash balance of the merchant may not be of the largest. To allow the enemy to extend his banking facilities is merely to say: "We will assist you in every possible way to trade, but we have to put forth a proclamation to satisfy the outcry of the British merchants, which we cannot very well ignore. It shows most clearly that our Foreign Office have not yet realised that the merchants abroad have a right to the protection of the Government in their endeavours to secure trade for this country."

What is wanted—vide the coal strike in Wales, which will remain for ever a lasting disgrace upon the Government, the coal owners, the middlemen, the miners' executive and the miners themselves—is an absolute business head who will deal with these vital questions in a prompt and business-like manner, being not afraid to make a firm decision and stick to it with true tenacity. Thus and thus only shall we, as a nation, win from out of this terrible war the fruits that rightly belong to us and our Allies, which is a greater share of the trade of the world.

What should be done, Sir, is the total prohibition of all trade at once and the refusal to renew bank or other drafts on any consideration. Thus and thus only will the trade of Germany be stopped. Do you wonder that Germans put their tongues in their cheeks when talking about our Government and their methods of dealing with this question and taunt us with the patent fact that they will never cease to trade in China and with China.

The time-worn excuse that our Government always fall back upon in such discussions is that they expect the British merchant to look after himself, but this is a case where the Government are expected to take a really firm stand and back up their subjects in a business-like way. Let them take their courage in both hands and do the only obvious and right thing which will put a stop to the enormous trade that is still being carried on in China by the enemy. Better far issue no proclamation whatever than issue one that gives practically unlimited time to the enemy to carry on his trade, for that is what the forecast of the proclamation certainly gives.—Yours faithfully,

FRANK H. HIBBOCK.  
Shanghai and Hankow.

## LOW-SPIRITED GERMAN3.

### Many Executions Follow Bad Discipline.

Amsterdam, July 20.—According to the Ghent correspondent of the *Telegraaf*, German soldiers returning from the front admit the heavy losses they are suffering, especially near Arras and on the front in North France. The former high spirit of the German military has disappeared, and even the victorious news from the East is regarded with indifference.

The correspondent confirms the recent report of the executions of German soldiers. The discipline of the young German recruits, he says, is not very good, and many minor punishments are inflicted. It is reported that some twenty soldiers have been executed at St. Peter's barracks.

## GERMANY'S MISTAKES.

### Grand Duke Michael on the Failure of Kaiser's Plans.

Petrograd, July 18. Interviewed by a representative of the *Birzhega Yedomosti*, the Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch said: "My father, the Emperor Alexander III, saw the fallaciousness and hypocrisy of German policy. He appreciated at its true worth their duplicity, and he treated this upstart empire in accordance with his firmly established opinions."

"The Germans thought that they would crush us in two or three months, and impose their conditions of peace on all the vanquished. But in spite of their preparations and the perfection of their technique they have fallen into a cruel mistake. There only remain the ruins of their plans."

"Their power, which a short time ago was so great, has suffered mortal blows. The loss of their colonies, the destruction of their commercial hegemony, and their terrible losses of life are wounds which will not quickly heal. Whatever success the Germans may have can scarcely delay their imminent catastrophe."

## EXPERIMENTAL MANUFACTURE OF FATTY ACID.

The experimental manufacture of fatty acid from Bean Oil at the Experimental Bean Mill of the S. M. R. Co. Central Laboratory at Jijiko has been attended with satisfactory results says the *M.D. News*. The outputs are put on the markets in Japan and also at London. The net profit cleared from this industry during last July is said to have been close on Y4,000. The residue left of Bean Oil after the liberation of fatty acid therefrom is glycerine. It is produced also in a considerable quantity. The enlargement of the market is now under study. The Experimental Bean Mill often runs short of the material and has bought Bean Oil from other local mills. The scientific expert who has charge of the manufacture states that, according to his plan, a net profit of Y50,000 may be realized, which, if true, renders it a very promising investment.

The same expert is said to have nearly succeeded in manufacturing a kind of hardened fatty oil which will melt at any given temperature. This gives us a hope that the soap manufacturing industry in South Manchuria, especially in the manufacture of high grade soap, will be revolutionized.

## WITNESS WHO WOULDN'T.

(Continued from Page 5.)

Mr. Potter:—Yes going at this very time and that matter is going, or has already gone, to the Privy Council.

His Lordship:—There is no chance of that being settled—they are still at daggers drawn?

Mr. Potter:—Yes, absolutely, and even more so at that time because the dispute was very bitter and we thought it was impossible for these two men to act as joint administrators.

His Lordship:—On the other hand if either Ho Tsu-lau or this lady, the concubine, get administration they as partners would have to account.

Mr. Potter:—Some one of course, but only for the infant's share and they will be accounting to themselves. We find ourselves in the unfortunate position now that if this gentleman or his son gets administration or are entitled to administer this property, they will be accounting to themselves; they will find themselves in that unfortunate and peculiar position of accounting to themselves on behalf of the infant which we have always felt is very undesirable.

His Lordship asked if Ho Tsu San had made an offer to administer on the behalf of the infant.

Mr. Potter said that was so; he must have informed Mr. L. D'Almeida (at that time) that he was, otherwise he would not have written that letter.

His Lordship:—I want to know. Mr. Potter:—We want to know if this gentleman will accept.

His Lordship:—He has not even been asked.

Mr. Potter:—It may be so.

His Lordship said that that was another reason why he would like the evidence of Ho Chin Lam (the man referred to as being afraid to come to Court). He thought that having heard that the Chinese press copied law reports from the English press here, and seeing that members of the Press were present that he should make clear what he had said, that morning with regard to the man coming back without fear of arrest. There was no danger of the man being arrested at all if he came, and he would like that made clear.

Mr. Potter said he understood from the Press that his Lordship's remarks had been reported and that the report said that the Court invited the man to attend without fear of being arrested, which, in substance, was what his Lordship had said.

The witness said that the reason why in 1913, he thought the head of the family should not look after this infant's estate was that at the deed of adoption had already been drawn up and they had attested to it. They could not stop half way and if they had done so the elders of the village would call upon them for an explanation.

The hearing was adjourned.

## EARLY STRUGGLE.

Mr. Ben Tillett, who is doing good recruiting work in lecturing on his recent visit to the front, had a hard time in his youth. When he was only eight years old, he tramped from Gloucester to Bristol looking for work; and, after a couple of days' complete starvation in the latter city, fell down in a dead faint in one of its streets. If it had not been for the ministrations of a passer-by, a working-woman almost as poor as himself, his career might have ended then and there.

# URGENT

TO SKILLED MEN IN THE ENGINEERING AND KINDRED TRADES

IF YOU ARE NOT WORKING  
ON WAR CONTRACTS

ENROL TO-DAY

AS

# WAR MUNITION VOLUNTEERS

AT THE NEAREST

MUNITIONS WORK BUREAU

YOU WILL BE PAID THE  
SAME OR HIGHER WAGES

SIGN ON FOR SIX MONTHS TO GO ANYWHERE

FARES AND LODGING MONEY

PAID WHERE NECESSARY

Get into the Factory Line

and supply the Firing Line.

SIGNED ON BEHALF OF

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

C. W. BOWERMAN ... J. T. BROWNLIE

A. HENDERSON  
Chairman

JOHN HILL ... FRANK SMITH

A. EXANDER WILKIE

W. MORRIS

Secretary



## NOTICES.

G. R.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

KING'S REGULATION  
No. 10 of 1915.

The Undersigned, His Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, publicly notifies all whom it may concern that it has been decided by His Majesty's Government that delivery of goods already sold to enemy firms in China must be completed by the following time limits:

Not later than August 25th, 1915, in respect of goods already in stock in China:

Not later than five days after arrival in the port of discharge in China in respect of goods which left the United Kingdom prior to July 25th, 1915 but which have not yet arrived in China:

Not later than September 26th, 1915, in respect of goods which left the United Kingdom after July 25th, 1915, but which had been handed to an inland carrier for shipment before July 26th, 1915.

Delivery of goods to enemy firms in China will not be permitted after the dates mentioned above.

Sd. J. N. JORDAN,  
His Britannic Majesty's Minister.  
Peking August 14th, 1915.

N.B.—In accordance with instructions dated August 20th from His Majesty's Minister at Peking, it is hereby notified in reference to the above that goods from any British Colony or Dominion will be accorded treatment precisely similar to goods from the United Kingdom.

Sd. E. C. WILTON,  
Acting British Consul General,  
Canton.  
Canton, August 26th, 1915.

## BELLE VIEW HOTEL.

Shaokwan Road.

Telephone No. 9.7.

On Saturday, the 4th September,  
and  
Sunday, the 5th September.

A GRAND DISPLAY OF  
FIREWORKS

will take place at the above Hotel.

Commencing from 8 p.m. to 11 p.m.

Admission ..... 50 Cents.

W. GALLAGHER,  
Manager.

Extra Cars run to  
Belle View Hotel,  
Hongkong, 1st September, 1915.

## NOTICE

## TO HIRE OR PURCHASE

Wanted two large Steam Launches with Extensive passenger accommodation. Monthly Charter preferable. Negotiate with A. B. C. c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

## SILIMPOPON (SEBATTIK)

## COAL.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Cowie Harbour Coal Co., Ltd. are prepared to quote prices for best quality Silimpopon Coal trimmed into Bunkers at seaball or Sandakan (British North Borneo).

Silimpopon Coal compares favourably with the better grades of Japanese Coal and gives good results on a very moderate consumption.

Steamers calling at Sebatik or Sandakan exclusively for Silimpopon Coal (either cargo or Bunkers) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.

At Sebatik steamers are berthed alongside the Company's wharf where there is a minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low water Spring Tides.

Charters of Sibuko Bay, (Sebatik Harbour) Prices, and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents.

BRADLEY & Co., Ltd.  
Agents Cowie Harbour Coal Co., Ltd.  
Hongkong, 8th June, 1915.

Don't forget after the Show  
Open till Midnight  
ALEXANDRA CAFE  
Opposite the Show

## ENTERTAINMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL.  
FAREWELL VISIT

OF THE  
**HOWITT PHILLIPS CO.**  
ONE NIGHT ONLY.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 3.

LONDON'S LATEST SUCCESS

## THE LAND OF PROMISE

Prices \$3. 2. & 1. Commencing at 9.15 p.m.  
Booking at MOUTRIES.

## VICTORIA THEATRE.

## Get a Week-end Programme

at once and see what's coming off.

The Greatest Programme ever produced at the Victoria.

## The Thrilling Lady Detective Drama

in 3 parts.

## "THE TRAP"

Pathe's famous Gazettes

and above all the well-known

Keystone Comics.

## BIJOU THEATRE.

1st, 2nd &amp; 3rd September.

## Two Thrilling Dramas

## "THE OPIUM SMOKER'S DREAM"

in 3 parts.

## "CHAVALA"

in 2 parts.

etc., etc.,

Saturday 4th September

in 7 parts

The Powerful Drama

## "WRONGLY ACCUSED"

## NOTICES.

## WE INVITE YOU

TO CALL IN AND CONSULT US REGARDING  
YOUR PROPOSED

## MOTOR BOAT

SUBMIT TO US YOUR REQUIREMENTS AND WE  
WILL QUOTE YOU AN ATTRACTIVE PRICE.  
BOATS SUPPLIED FROM 12 TO 60 FEET.

## ALEX. ROSS &amp; Co.,

'Phone 27

4, Des Vaux Road Central.

## BATHING

EVERY EVENING AT NORTH BEACH.

## ICES.

Cold Minerals, Tea, Coffee, Cakes, etc.  
Supplied from 4 p.m. daily at Hongkong prices.  
With Best attendance.

## THE ALEXANDRA CAFE

CATERERS.

## FRENCH LESSONS

C. MOUSSON

15, Morrison Hill Road

## OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, March 125, 191

## BUTCHER MEAT.

Meat	Unit	Price
Beef Sirloin—Mei Lang Pa	lb.	19
Prime Cut—	lb.	21
Corned—Ham Ngau Yak	lb.	10
Roast—Shiu	lb.	10
Roast—Ngau Lam	lb.	17
Soup—Tong Yuk	lb.	15
Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	lb.	20
do—Sirloin—Ngau Lau	lb.	30
Sausages—Ngau Oheung	lb.	24
Bullock's Brains—No	per set	10
Tongue, fresh—Ngau Li	each	50
do—corned—Ham Ngau Li	each	60
Head—Ngau Tan	lb.	14
Heart—Ngau Sam	lb.	14
Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin	lb.	20
Feet—Ngau Keuk	each	11
Kidneys—Ngau Yiu	lb.	18
Tail—Ngau Mei	lb.	13
Liver—Ngau Kon	lb.	13
Tripes (undressed)—Ngau To	lb.	6
Calves' Head & Feet—Ngau tai-tau-keuk	set	\$1.03
Mutton Chop—Yeung Pei Kwai	lb.	25
Leg—Yeung Pei	lb.	25
Shoulder—Yeung Shau	lb.	24
Saddle—	lb.	27
Pigs' Chittlings—Chu Ohong	lb.	27
Brains—Chu No	per set	24
Feet—Chu Keuk	lb.	13
Fry—Chu Chap	lb.	15
Head—Chu Tai	lb.	18
Heart—Chu Sam	each	11
Kidneys—Chu Yin	lb.	18
Liver—Chu Kon	lb.	28
Pork, Chop—Chu Pai Kwai	lb.	24
Corned—Ham Chu Yuk	lb.	28
Leg—Chu Pei	lb.	28
Fat or Lard—Chu Yau	lb.	29
Sheep's Head and Feet—Yeung Tau Keuk	set	60
Heart—Yeung Sam	each	6
Kidneys—Yeung Yiu	lb.	18
Liver—Yeung Kon	lb.	26
Sucking Figs, to order—Chu Tai	lb.	22
Suet, Beef—Shang Ngau Yau	lb.	20
Mutton—Shang Yeung Yau	lb.	26
Veal—Ngau Tai Yuk	lb.	19
Sausages—Ngau Tai Cheung	lb.	20
Lard—Chu Yau	lb.	20

## POULTRY:

Poultry	Unit	Price
Chicken—Kai Tai	lb.	35
Capon, Large, Small—Sin Kai	lb.	34
Ducks—Ap	lb.	32
Doves—Pan Kai	lb.	18
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tai (cooking)	per doz	20
do—(fresh)	per doz	36
Fowls, Canton—Kai	lb.	42
Bainan—Hoi Nam Kai	lb.	30
Geese—Ngo	lb.	24
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap	each	28
do—Hoihow—Hoi How Pak Kap	each	25
Snipe—Sha Tsui	lb.	60
Turkeys, Cook—Fo Kai Kung	lb.	45
do—Hen—Na	lb.	75
Pheasant—Shan Kai	lb.	25
Quail—Om Chun	lb.	25
Partridges—Che Ku	lb.	65

## FISH:

Fish	Unit	Price
Barbel—Ka Yu	lb.	18
Bream—Pin Yu	lb.	15
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu	lb.	15
Carp—Li Yu	lb.	20
Catfish—Ohik Yu	lb.	12
Codfish—Mun Yu	lb.	14
Crabs—Hoi	lb.	26
Cuttle Fish—Mak Yu	lb.	16
Dab—Sha Mang Yu	lb.	12
Dace—Wong Mei Lap	lb.	13
Dog Fish—Tis To Sha	lb.	10
Eels, Conger—Hoi Man	lb.	13
do—Fresh water—Tam Sui Yu	lb.	18
Eels, Yellow—Wong Sin	lb.	32
Frog—Tin Kai	lb.	33
Garoupa—Shet Pan	lb.	40
Gudgeon—Pak Kap Yu	lb.	10
Herrings—Tao Pak	lb.	20
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kap	lb.	20
Labrus—Wong Fa Yu	lb.	18
Loach—Wu Yu	lb.	26
Lobsters—Lung Ha	lb.	28
Mackerel—Chi Yu	lb.	20
Monk Fish—Mung Yu	lb.	32
Mclet—Ohai Yu	lb.	18
Oysters—Shang Ho	lb.	12
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu	lb.	22
Perch—Tau Lo	lb.	18
Pike—Fa Pan Fong	lb.	18
Plaice—Pan Yu	lb.	15
Pomfret, Black—Hak Ohong	lb.	26
Pomfret, White—Pak Ohong	lb.	28
Prawns—Ming Ha	lb.	30
Ray—Pai Pa Sha	lb.	10
Rock Fish—Shak Kau Kung	lb.	15
Rosch—Chun Yu	lb.	12
Salmon—Ma Yu	lb.	30
Shark—Sha Yu	lb.	7
Skate—Po Yu	lb.	8
Shrimps—Ho	lb.	25
Skipper—Lap Yu	lb.	28
Sole—Tao Sha Yu	lb.	26
Tench—Wan Yu	lb.	16
Turbot—Oho How Yu	lb.	18
Turtles, small, fresh water—Kent Yu	lb.	60

## FRUITS:

Fruit	Unit	Price
Almonds—Bang Yan	lb.	35
Apples (California)—Kam Shan Ping Kho	lb.	18
do—(Chico)—Tin Chai Ping Kho	lb.	18

## 肉食

Meat	Unit	Price
Bananas, fragrant, Canton—San Shing Heung Chiu lb.	lb.	3
(brides), Macao—San Heung Chiu	lb.	3
Chestnuts, Chinese—Fong Lat	lb.	1
Cassamola—Yeung To	lb.	12
Coconuts—Ye Teo	each	12
Grapes—Po Tai Tze	lb.	30
Lemons, China—Ling Mang	lb.	8
America—Kam Shan Ling Mang	lb.	10
Litchies Dried—Lai Chi, small Stone	lb.	28
do—Fresh	lb.	28
Oranges, (Canton)—Shan-shang Tim Ohing	lb.	5
do—Sweet	lb.	8
Pears, (American)—Kam San Shoot Lay	lb.	10
(Canton), Cooking—Sha Li	lb.	10
Peanuts—Fa Shang	lb.	10
Plantain—Tai Chiu	lb.	10
Plums—Swatow, Hung Lai	lb.	10
Pumelo, Siam—Ohim Lo Yan	each	14
Shanghai—Lo Kwai	lb.	14
Walnuts—Hop To	lb.	15
do—Green—Sang Hop Tuo	lb.	15
Water Melon—(Am.) Kom San Sai Kra	each	—

## VEGETABLES, &amp;c.

Vegetables	Unit	Price
Artichokes, Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Ah Ohi	lb.	8
do—Cheuk	lb.	8
Beans, (French), Macao—Oh Moon Pin Tan	lb.	8
(French), Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Pin	lb.	8
do—Sprout—Ah Ohi	lb.	8
do—Long—Tau Kok	lb.	10
Beet Root—Hung Ohai Tau	each	6
Bitter Squash—Fu Kwa	lb.	8
Brijala, Green—Ohing Yuan Kwa	lb.	8
do—Red—Hung Ke	lb.	8
Cabbage, Chinese, (common)—Ka—Taoi	lb.	18
Cabbage, Shanghai—Ye Teoi	lb.	14
Cane Shoots, bunch—Kam Shun	lb.	8
Carrots—Kam Shun	lb.	6
Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Tsoi	lb.	8
Chillies Dried—Kon Lap Chiu	lb.	25
do—Red—Hung Fa Chiu	lb.	25
do—Green—Ohing Lap Chiu	lb.	8
Curry Stuff, English—Ka Li Chiu Liu	lb.	10
Cucumbers—Ohing Kwa	each	2
Garlic—Sun Tai	lb.	8
Ginger, young—Sun Tse Keung	lb.	6
do—old—Lo Keung	lb.	9
Horse Radish, Shanghai—Lik Kan	lb.	12
Indian Corn—Suk Mai	each	1
Lettuce—Yeung Shang Tsoi	lb.	1
Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai	lb.	6
do—Mandarin—Kwai Lam Ma Tai	lb.	8
Mushrooms, Fresh—Shang Oho Ko	lb.	35
Musk Melon, Amer.—Kam-sai Hong Kwa	each	—
Okra—	lb.	—
Onions Bombay—Yeung Ohong Tau	lb.	8
do—Green—Shang Ohong	lb.	8
do—Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Ohong Tau	lb.	7
Parley—Kai Tsoi	lb.	8
Green Peas—Ohing Tau	lb.	—
Potatoes, Sweet—Pan Shu	lb.	8
do—Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Shu Tai	lb.	—
do—Japan—Yat Pan Shu Tai	lb.	8
do—American—Fa Ki Shu Tai	lb.	8
do—Fochow—Tao-chow Shu Tai	lb.	—
Pumpkin—Tong Kwa	lb.	3
Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tai	lb.	5
Rhubarb (Fresh)—Tai Wong	lb.	—
Sage—Tao So	lb.	—
Shallots—Kon Chung Tau	lb.	8
Spinach—Yin Tsoi	lb.	5
Tomatoes—Van Ko	lb.	6
Taro—Wu Tan	lb.	6
Turnip, Punti, (Long)—Lo Pak	lb.	4
do—English—Yeung Lo Pak	lb.	—
Vegetable Marrow—Ohit Fwa	lb.	4
do—(American)—Kam-sai Hoi Kwa	lb.	—
Water Cress—Sai Yeung Tsoi	lb.	12
Lily root—Lin Ngau	lb.	6
Yams—Ts Shu	lb.	6
do—English—Yeung Kan Ohai	lb.	—

## 海鮮

## 生口

## 生牛

## 生羊

## 生猪

## 生鸡

## 生鸭

## 生鱼

## 生肉

## 生油

## 生米

## 生糖

## 生盐

## 生茶

## 生酒

## 生果

## 生蔬

## 生药

## 生料

## 生器

## 生具

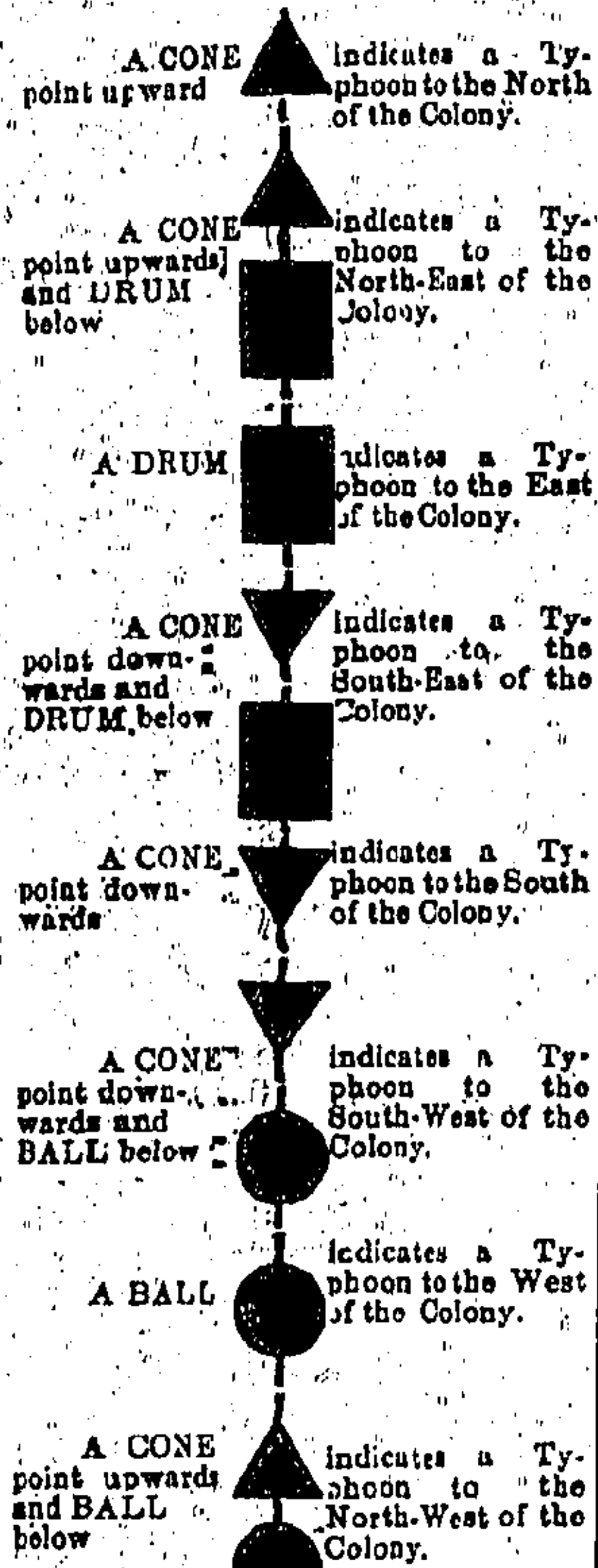
## 生杂



## TYPHOON SIGNALS.

## STORM-WARNINGS ISSUED FROM THE HONGKONG OBSERVATORY.

The following Typhoon signals are hoisted on the Masthead on Signal Hill, Kowloon, the Harbour Office, the Kowloon Godowns, H. M. S. Tamar, Green Island, Standard Oil Premises, Lat-choi-kok and F. O. Quarters, Lyceum.



RED SIGNALS indicate that the centre is believed to be more than 300 miles away from the Colony.

BLACK SIGNALS indicate that the centre is believed to be less than 300 miles away from the Colony.

The above signals will, as heretofore, be hoisted only when typhoons exist in such positions or are moving in such directions that information regarding them is considered to be of importance to the Colony or to shipping leaving the harbour.

## URGENT SIGNALS.

In addition to the above, when it is expected that the wind may increase to full typhoon force at any moment, the following Urgent Signals will be made at the Water Police Station, and repeated at the Harbour Office:

THREE EXPLOSIVE BOMBS AT INTERVALS OF TEN SECONDS.

A Black Cross will be hoisted at the same time, superior to the other shapes.

## NIGHT SIGNALS.

The following Night Signals will be hoisted from the Flagstaff on the roof of the Water Police Station at Kowloon, the Harbour Office Flagstaff, and H.M.S. Tamar.

I. Three Lights Vertical, Green, Green, Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated more than 300 miles from the Colony.

II. Three Lights Vertical, Green, Red, Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated less than 300 miles from the Colony.

III. Three Lights Vertical, Red, Green, Red, indicates that the wind may be expected to increase to full typhoon force at any moment.

No. III Signal will be accompanied by the Explosive Bombs, as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published by night.

The Night Signals will be substituted for the Day Signals at sunset, and will, when necessary, be altered during the night.

## SUPPLEMENTARY WARNINGS.

For the benefit of Native Craft and passing Ocean Vessels, a Cone will be exhibited at each of the following stations during the time that any of the above Day Signals are hoisted in the Harbour.

Gap Rock, Aberdeen, Waglan, Sai Wan, Stanley, Sai Kung, Cape Collinson, Sha Tau Kok, Tai Po.

This will indicate that there is a depression somewhere in the China Sea, and that a Storm Warning is hoisted in the Harbour.

Further details can always be given to Ocean Vessels on demand by signals from the Lighthouse.

U. W. JEFFRIES, Director.

## THE WAR.

## COUNTRIES ENGAGED.

Germany	Britain.
Austria	Russia.
Turkey	France.
	Belgium.
	Italy.
	Japan.
	Serbia.
	Montenegro.

## ARMY TERMS EXPLAINED.

Army corps is a complete army on a small scale in itself. Its strength varies from 35,000 to 45,000 men.

Division is a force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, usually with a strength of from 15,000 to 20,000 men.

Brigade is a force of infantry or cavalry. The infantry brigade is from 4,000 to 7,000 strong. The cavalry brigade is from 1,000 to 2,000 strong.

Regiment of infantry is from 2,000 to 4,000 strong. A cavalry regiment is from 500 to 1,000 men strong.

Squadron of cavalry is from 150 to 200 men strong.

Battery of artillery in the British and French armies has 6 guns and about 200 men. In the German Army consists of 4 guns and 150 men. In the Russian Army it consists of 8 guns and 250 men.

## PRINCIPAL EVENTS

June 28—Archduke Francis Ferdinand assassinated.

July 23—Austria sends an ultimatum to Serbia.

July 31—Russia orders general mobilisation.

Aug. 1—Germany declares war on Russia. French Cabinet orders general mobilisation.

Aug. 2—German forces enter Luxembourg.

Aug. 4—England sends ultimatum, demanding observance of Belgian neutrality. Germany rejects ultimatum.

Aug. 5—England at war.

Aug. 7—Germans enter Liege. French invade southern Alsace.

Aug. 15—Austrians enter Serbia. Japan sends ultimatum to Germany.

Aug. 17—British land in France.

Aug. 19—Beginning of battle of Lorraine.

Aug. 20—Germans enter Brussels.

Aug. 23—Germans enter Namur.

Aug. 24—British begin retreat from Mons.

Aug. 25—French evacuate Muhlhausen.

Aug. 26—Germans take Longwy.

Aug. 27—Louvain burned by Germans. Japanese blockade Taigau.

Aug. 28—Battle of Heligoland.

Aug. 24—German advance reaches Senlis. French Government moves to Bordeaux.

Sept. 3—Russians occupy Lemberg.

Sept. 5—Battle of the Marne begins.

Sept. 7—Mauvege taken by the Germans.

Sept. 12—German retreat halts on the Aisne.

Sept. 20—Germans bombard Rheims.

Sept. 22—German submarine sinks British cruiser Aboukir, Cressy, and Hogue.

Sept. 26—Indian troops land at Marselles.

Sept. 28—Germans begin siege of Antwerp.

Oct. 2—Germans defeated at Augustow.

Oct. 5—Belgian Government removed from Antwerp to Ostend.

Oct. 7—Bombardment of Antwerp.

Oct. 8—Antwerp occupied by the Germans.

Oct. 12—A Boer commando in the Cape Province mutinies.

Oct. 13—Belgian Government transferred from Ostend to Havre.

Oct. 14—Allies occupy Ypres. Battle begins on the Yser.

Oct. 15—Ostend occupied by the Germans.

Oct. 16—British cruiser Hawke sunk by German submarine.

Oct. 24—Ten days' battle before Warsaw ends in German defeat.

Oct. 27—Russians reoccupy Lodz and Radom.

Oct. 29—Turkish naval attack on Odessa and in the Crimea.

Oct. 30—Col. Moritz, rebel leader, driven out of Cape Colony.

Nov. 1—German naval victory off the coast of Chili.

Nov. 3—German squadron makes a raid on British coast.

Nov. 4—German cruiser York strikes mine in Jade Bay.

Nov. 5—England and France declare war on Turkey. Dardanelles forts bombarded.

Nov. 6—Tinghsun surrenders.

Nov. 7—Russians enter East Prussia.

Nov. 10—The Emden destroyed.

Nov. 11—Germans capture Dixmude.

Nov. 19—House of Commons votes a new army of 1,000,000 men. More than 1,100,000.

Nov. 23—Russians surround German corps south of Lodz.

Nov. 26—British battleship Bulwark destroyed by explosion in the Medway River.

Dec. 1—German Reichstag votes new credit of five billion marks. King George visits Flanders.

Dec. 2—Austrians occupy Belgrade. Gen. De Wet captured.

Dec. 3—Serians defeat Austrians in three days' battle.

Dec. 6—Germans occupy Lodz.

Dec. 8—British naval victory off Falkland Islands.

Dec. 9—Gen. Byers, Boer leader, killed at the Vaal River.

Dec. 13—British submarine sinks the Mesoudieh in Dardanelles.

Dec. 15—Austrians evacuate Belgrade.

Dec. 16—German cruisers bombard Scarborough and Hartlepool.

Dec. 18—Egypt proclaimed a British protectorate. Gen. Botha reports Boer rebellion as at an end.

Dec. 20—Severe fighting on the line of the Buzza River.

Dec. 23—French Chamber votes war credit of £340,000,000.

Dec. 25—British naval and aerial raid against Ouxhaven.

Dec. 28—French occupy St. Georges, near Nieuport.

Jan. 1, 1915—H.M.S. Formidable sunk in the Channel.

Jan. 3—French capture Steinbach.

Jan. 3-4—Russians win decisive victory over Turks in the Caucasus.

Jan. 8—French advance across Aisne, north of Soissons.

Jan. 13—Turks occupy Tabriz. Count Berchtold resigns.

Jan. 19—German air fleet bombards Yarmouth.

Jan. 21—General Falkenhayn, German War Minister, resigns.

Jan. 24—British naval victory in North Sea; the Blicher sunk.

Jan. 26—Germans lose heavily at Giverny and Chancy.

Jan. 31—Germany inaugurates submarine raids.

Feb. 3—German auxiliary cruiser sunk off Patagonia.

Feb. 5—Turks attempt to cross Suez Canal.

Feb. 6—Allies resolve to unite financial resources.

Feb. 8—Total British casualties to date 104,000.

Feb. 10—Germans execute the rebel Maritz.

Feb. 17—Canadian contingent lands in France.

Feb. 20-27—Over 10,000 Germans surrender in France.

Feb. 27—Allied Fleet enters the Dardanelles.

Mar. 1—House of Commons votes supplementary credit of 37 millions and a fresh credit of 250 millions.

March 8—British aeroplanes attack Ostend.

March 9—Second Canadian contingent lands in England.

March 3-10—Four German submarines accounted for.

March 10—British capture Neuve Chapelle.

March 14—German losses at La Bassée total 10,000 in three days.

March 14—The Dresden sunk off Juan Fernandez Island.

March 16—Sir John French estimates German losses in La Bassée region to be 17,000.

March 18—British battleships irresistible and Ocean and French battleship Bouvet sunk by floating mines in Dardanelles.

March 19—Russians enter Memel.

March 21—Futile Zeppelin raid on Paris.

March 22—Przemysl surrenders to the Russians.

March 24—British airmen successfully attack German submarines west of Hoboken.

## HOTEL LIST.

## Hongkong Hotel.

Anderson G E	Kup J B
Bellows R E	Lauriston O
Bunn Mr & Mrs D	Longfield S
Bala H Murray	Lonsdale Miss M G
Baird J H	Loosey G E
Bellows Mr & Mrs E R	McMurray D
Bell O D J	Manarte A O
Bouman G C	Manning H J
Choy Leung-shi Mrs Markham B	Marriott Dr & Mrs O
D'Almada Castro	Mehta B K
Mr & Mrs	McNeill L D
D'Almada Castro	Moore W
Miss	Neighbour W R
Duffy Miss M E	Ormsland J
Davis Mr & Mrs F E	Poll D
French Capt & Mrs	Pitcher A J
E M	Rae, Miss F
French Master	Rae, Miss F
Fitzwilliams D G H	Road Mr O
Garlick P G	Rolfe Capt P H
Gould Mr & Mrs J	Salberg G
Gibb J	Shirley Dr R E
Goulbourn V	Smith J G
Goodrich O L	Smith W H
Griffiths Miss W	Sorby
Grille Mr & Mrs B	Stevens Mrs A
Hannibal Mr & Mrs	Stewart B
W A	Symons W G
Hall Capt T F	Tennison O
Halse A	Voegel H E
Hewitt Hon M E A	White F W
Hodge W M	Wille J
Joseph S M	Wood G O
Jones M T	Wood Mrs R F

## Carlton Hotel.

Campbell J P	Loe G L D
Cropley L	Lloyd H
Cropley N C	Ludgate Miss F
Cropley O C	Moliver
Davis Mr & Mrs R	Meek Thomas
Fo Mrs C & child	Nicol F
Fordham Miss W	Fennell W V
Fitch E O H	Simons A H
Fulcher W C	Stephens Mr & Mrs H
Quater G	Stevens A
Hall Mr & Mrs	Stonham H F
Hipkin W W	Thom Wm
Hoshal Dr J	Thomson E J

## Grand Hotel.

Anker J C	Lobo L
Booth G E	Lobo P J
Collin H	Lowden R
Crew A B	Mantele R
Croswell C F	Martins P J K
Crozier C	Odner T
Darling A	Parry P F H
LeDuc	Reynolds C W
Grant J	Robertson D
Hunt B	Rozee F G
James H	Rule R E
Johanson W	Ryan E
Jones E	Smith J
Joseph C	Smith J
Kier J C	Todd H F
Kier J C	Vede V D
Leung G W	Wright S H
Locky W H	

## King Edward Hotel.

Almond Mrs R	Jackson Mr & Mrs W
Beale Mrs	Las W D
Black A	Lennox Capt & Mrs
Budge W	Lennox Capt & Mrs
Cheng Mr & Mrs T S	Lennox Capt & Mrs
Chambers Mr & Mrs Montgomery	Mr & Mrs
Cherry C	Mr & Mrs
Cooke F C	Murphy H
Cooke Miss J F	Newman Mr & Mrs
Cooke Masters G M & Mrs	Passmore Mrs W C
J P	Passmore Mrs W C
Course A	Perpall A A
Duckworth F F	Perpall A A
Dutton Mr & Mrs G	Soper C H
Elson W T	Ramsey Mrs R A
Fotheringham Capt	Richardson Mr & Mrs
Foy Mrs A	Sylvester Mrs S
Fitz O	Tanso H
Fyfe A A	Thornton H
Gale Mr & Mrs	Toutell Mrs E L
Graham T M	Tanda S
Gilroy E	Underwood Mr & Mrs
Hammes Mr & Mrs	Wilson R W
Haymote F R	Young J
Hayman H	
Hoshal Dr J	

## Punk Hotel.

Auronson Mr & Mrs	Kadonrie E
Bacon Mrs	Kelly Rev & Mrs J F
Barrett Mr & Mrs	Landy Mrs
Barnett Miss	Leach
Bowdler Mrs	Leachell Dr & Mrs
Britton	Leachell Dr & Mrs
Carroll Mr & Mrs	Leachell Dr & Mrs
Cartwright H A	Leachell Dr & Mrs
Campbell Mrs W M	Leachell Dr & Mrs
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Clay G	Leachell Dr & Mrs
Conall Mr & Mrs D	Leachell Dr & Mrs
Coulson A	Leachell Dr & Mrs
Darling Col R E	Leachell Dr & Mrs
Doble Mr & Mrs	Leachell Dr & Mrs
Ellis G H	Leachell Dr & Mrs
Fulcher Col	Leachell Dr & Mrs
Fulton Denman	Leachell Dr & Mrs
Fulton Mr & Mrs	Leachell Dr & Mrs
Fulton Miss	Leachell Dr & Mrs
Fulton H H	Leachell Dr & Mrs
Giffin Miss	Leachell Dr & Mrs
Gibby	Leachell Dr & Mrs
Gale Mr & Mrs B A	Leachell Dr & Mrs
Hasea W J Mrs	Leachell Dr & Mrs
Hind B A	Leachell Dr & Mrs
Hog Mrs	Leachell Dr & Mrs
Howard Misses	Leachell Dr & Mrs
Howe Mr & Mrs	Leachell Dr & Mrs
Hutchinson Capt	Leachell Dr & Mrs
Howard Mrs	Leachell Dr & Mrs
Jenkins Mrs	Leachell Dr & Mrs
Jones Lee	Leachell Dr & Mrs
Jones Mrs J	Leachell Dr & Mrs
Johns Mrs T J R	Leachell Dr & Mrs

## Kingsclere Hotel.

Felder B E	Bavlinson E J
Fisher Miss D	Robertson Mr & Mrs
Forbes Mr & Mrs A	Sachs Mrs G
Forbes B E	Sheldon Mr & Mrs
Hardman A	Shields A L
Hogewell	Singer Mr & Mrs E
Logan W	Singer Mr & Mrs E
Lunn J H van G	Singer Mr & Mrs E
Nixon F O	Wilson M J

## NOTICE

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